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Chaitra 16, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

No. 34. *Friday, April* 6, 1973/*Chaitra* 16, 1895 (*Saka*).

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 641 to 643, 646, 648 and 652 to 655	1—33
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 644, 645, 647, 649 to 651 and 656 to 660	33—45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6251 to 6269, 6271 to 6325, 6327 to 6357, 6359, to 6383, 6385 to 6397, 6399 to 6417 and 6419 to 6450	45—202
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Reported Statement by the Minister of Irrigation and Power of Bihar regarding the possibility of destruction of main Kosi Canal	203—28
Papers Laid on the Table	228—30
Assent to Bills	230
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Twenty-fifth & Twenty-sixth Reports	231
Statement *Re.* Recent Meeting of the Committee of the Board of Governors of International Monetary Fund	231—41
Textiles Committee (Amendment) Bill—*Introduced*	241
Re. Pay Commission Report	241—46
Re. Killing of Six Students by Dafla Tribes	246—47
Re. Strike bv Workers of Stenton Pipe and Foundry Factory, Ujjain	247—48
Re. Non-availability of Yarn	248—51
Personal Explanation by Member.	251
Demands for Grants, 1973-74—	
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Department of Culture	252—307

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Columns
Shri Mulki Raj Saini	252—57
Prof. S. L. Saksena	257—60
Shri Dalip Singh	260—64
Shri Maha Deepak Singh Shakya	264—67
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi	267—71
Shri Paokai Haokip	271—73
Shri A. K. M. Ishaque	273—76
Shri Chandrika Prasad	276—81
Prof. S. Nurul Hasan	281—302
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—	
(Amendment of Articles 62 and 69) *Introduced*	308
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—	
by Shri Arjun Sethi (Amendment of Seventh Schedule)—*Withdrawn*	308—44
Motion to consider—	
Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya	308—09
Shri B. R. Shukla	319—11
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya	311—17
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	318
Shri E. R. Krishnan	318—21
Shri Jharkhande Rai	321—24
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	324—29
Shri Ramkanwar	329—32
Shri Giridhar Gomango	332—34
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	334—37
Shri D. P. Yadav	337—42
Shri Arjun Sethi	342—44
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—	
(Substitution of article 335)	
Motion to consider	345—64
Shri C. T. Dhandapani	345—54
Shri Shambhu Nath	354—64

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday April 6, 1973/Chaitra 16, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Hides and Skins

*641 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether exports of hides and skins were at standstill during the month of January, 1973, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir About Rs 17.5 crores worth of semi-processed hides and skins were exported during the month of January, 1973

(b) Does not arise

श्री राम भगत पासवान अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि आज कल देश मे खालो और चमड़ो की इतनी कमी है कि हमारे यहा उस पर आधारित उद्योगो को काफी कठिनाइयो का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । भविष्य मे खालो और चमड़ों का निर्यात करते समय घरेलू आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति के लिये ध्यान देने के लिये क्या सरकार कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI A C GEORGE· Sir, this has been answered on an earlier occasion also. It is true that there was a shortage of raw material for the shoe-makers and the cobblers because of the higher levels of exports during 1972-73 So we have put restrictions on the quantum of exports and from 1-4-73 we are effecting a reduction over a period of next five years so that we can bring it down to the level of 25 per cent of what was prevailing in 1972-73 So this will take care of the shortage of raw materials.

श्री रामभगत पासवान क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि कच्ची और आधी पक्की खाल और चमड़े से बनाये गये मालो को निर्यात किया जाये ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त हो सके और इस के निर्माताओ को बेरोजगारी का सामना न करना पड़े ?

SHRI A C GEORGE I agree with the hon Member that the ideal condition will be to export only finished goods or finished leather. But, since this is a traditional export prevailing over a period of longer years we cannot overnight stop it abruptly as it will mean dislocating the trade Over a period we can bring it down to the level of 25 per cent which will meet the purpose.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I know whether any duty has been imposed on the export of hides and skins? If so, what is the quantum?

SHRI A C GEORGE. Sir, the duty was prevalent on semi-finished skin even earlier on. From 20-3-1973 we have extended this export duty on hides also to the tune of 10 per cent.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या इस प्रकार के चमड़ों को जो मंत्रालय बाहर भेजने की इजाजत देता है उस पर कोई इंसेन्टिव देता है ? और यदि हां, तो उस को बन्द करने की कोई योजना है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, in fact, we are putting disincentives to the export of hides and skins so that this may be passed on to a good extent to the finished leather and leather goods.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Thank you very much. I say 'No' to this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि पिछले पाच सालो में कुछ अधिक खालों का निर्यात किया है ? तो क्या निर्यात करते समय भारत की आवश्यकता को ध्यान मे रखते हुए ही ऐसा किया गया था ? क्या यह बात सही नही है कि जो निर्यात आप ने किया है उस के कारण इतना अधिक मूल्य बढ़ गया है कि जिस से जो छोटे लोग इस उद्योग में काम करते हैं, जो जूता बनाने वाले हैं उन को ठीक प्रकार से दाम नही मिलता है ? और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि दाम बढ़ा है तो कितना प्रतिशत बढा है, और आपने किस दाम पर खरीदा है और किस दाम पर बेचा है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, when there was a restriction but by the competing countries, namely, Brazil and Argentina in the year 1972-73 there was a higher export growth for the semi-finished hides and skins. We noticed that this raw material shortage was as a result of this high rate of export of semi-finished hides and skins. We started putting the regulations as early as on 14th December 1972 and we were following it up with different measures and this particular quota restriction will come to the help of the small producers, cobblers and foot-wear makers.

Decline in Share of direct Taxes in Total Revenue of Central Government

*642. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government's share of direct taxes to the total revenue is declining; and

(b) if so, the effect of the decline on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The proportion of direct taxes to the total tax revenues of the Central Government (net of States' share) varies from year to year. On the whole, this ratio has shown some decline in the past.

(b) In Government's view this decline has had no adverse effect on the economy of the country.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से लगता है कि न तो इस डिक्लाइन का देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर असर हुआ है कोई खराब, और न ही यह जो प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करो का जो अनुपात है यह बहुत बढ़ा है । इस संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन साल में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करो का अनुपात क्या रहा है, हर साल के आंकड़े हैं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह सर्वमान्य अर्थशास्त्र का सिद्धान्त नहीं है क्या कि जब अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये जाते हैं तो कीमतें बढ़ती हैं और उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि राष्ट्रीय आय पर उस का असर पड़ता है उस के साथ ही.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐनालेसिस में न पढ़िये, सीधा प्रश्न कीजिये ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कीमतों के बढ़ने से क्या देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नही पड़ता है उन की राय में, और नहीं पड़ा है पिछले तीन सालों में ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member has asked me two or three questions. I can give him the collection of direct and indirect taxes for the last three years. In the year 1971-72 the percentage of direct taxes was 19.7 and indirect taxes 80.3. In 1972-73 the direct taxes was 20.6, a little more than the year before, and indirect taxes 79.4.

1973–74 तो अभी शुरू हुआ है, उस के बारे मे मैं क्या कहूं कि क्या अनुपात होगा ?

The other question that he raised was whether indirect taxes do contribute to the price rise. I would say "yes, to a certain extent it does". It would be wrong to say that it does not. The only point that I would say is one has to take care in this particular matter to see that when we resort to indirect taxes there is no rise in the prices of those goods which have a direct impact on price rise. That is the only care that can be taken in this particular matter. The economic science says that indirect tax does not affect prices. Academically it is so. But ultimately it depends on the character or content and the nature of the economy of each country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is it a fact that in India as a result of planning people who have been benefited and who have joined the topmost tax bracket have been paying less than before? Is it also a fact that whereas in capitalist America people in the top-most tax bracket pay more, in socialist India people in the topmost tax bracket pay less? Has the Minister got any figures in this regard?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am sorry, I have not the relevant figures. I can only given my general impression. So far as the corporate sector is concerned, I do not think it can be said that our corporate sector is paying less than the other sector. He has mentioned United States. For the information of the hon. Member I would say that in the United States the highest bracket has been brought down recently. If it is compared to the Indian tax level, I should say it is much less.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India Survey has shown that the profits sales and assets of the corporate sector has shown a big rise during the year 1970-71 may I know whether on the one hand the tax structure on the corporate sector has remained unchanged for the last ten years and, on the other tax reliefs have been given to those people on the pretext of incentives?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No, Sir. Only this year we have made some changes in the tax structure of the corporate sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to know whether the tax structure on the corporate sector has undergone any appreciable change. On the other hand, under the guise of incentives, various tax reliefs are being given.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even in the case of incentives, during the last three years we have withdrawn many incentives. We have announced our intention to withdraw the development rebate except in the case of certain priority sectors and in the backward areas, as indicated in the budget.

Steps to Improve Favourable Balance of Trade in 1973-74

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*643. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state that measures taken or proposed to be taken to maintain and improve the favourable balance of trade with foreign countries during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Trade statistics for the first ten months of April, 1972—January, 1973 already revealed a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 151 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 251 crores for the corresponding period of preceding year. We are also taking additional measures to further improve this balance by *inter alia:*

(a) steps for augmenting the export base so that the available exportable surplus can be increased;

(b) provision of raw materials to exporters at internationally competitive prices;

(c) suitable changes in the new Import-Export Policy in matters of import replenishment permitting export units to more liberally import machinery needed for export production etc.

It is proposed to further intensify our efforts in regard to exploration of foreign markets and for undertaking aggressive salesmanship abroad.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये कि उन्होंने 251 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे के 151 करोड़ रुपये के फेवरेबल ट्रेड बैलेंस में बदल दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो छ्कु (क), (ख) और (ग) में कहा है उस के सम्बन्ध वह कौन से सक्रिय कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिस से इस देश का निर्यात बढ़ जाये और आयात कम हो जाये ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already answered it, but to concretise it I may say that in matters of supplying raw materials and also importing some ingredients for production of exportable commodities and also some fiscal relief and other things, we have taken certain steps which, I believe, will promote our export trade further.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस देश में बहुत सी अन्डर इन्वायसिंग और ओवर-इन्वायसिंग होती हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महादय इस के लिये कौन से स्टेप ले रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति भवन से ले कर पार्लियामेंट हाउस तक और सरकारी दफ्तरों में नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक स्वदेशी की भावना जागृत हो और देश में ऐसी चीजों का खाना पीना कम हो जिस को हम बाहर भेज कर फारेन एक्सचेन्ज कमा सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब ठीक से नहीं दिया हैं । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से इस बात का जवाब चाहता हूं क्योंकि जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में हमारा फेवरेबल ट्रेड बेलेंस नहीं होगा । वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं वह भी इस को पसन्द करेंगे अगर इस तरह के कदम उठाये जायें

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The problem of under-invoicing and over-invoicing is very vague. I would assure him that if some specific case is brought to our notice, we can look into it. About the dishes served in different dinner or lunch parties, I am hardly in a position to comment on it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पहले सरकार स्वदेशी की भावना लाये राष्ट्रपति भवन से लेकर सरकारी दफ्तरों तक । सरकार दूसरों

को शिक्षा देती है लेकिन खुद कुछ नही करती। मुझ को इस का तो जवाब दिलवाया जाये।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that lavish expenses by government delegations going abroad are avoided. On the contrary, we have criticism on the floor of the House that the money that we give to the Delegations visiting foreign countries is inadequate to meet their ordinary expenses.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: With a view to saving our foreign exchange and effecting more savings on imports, does Government propose that the import of cotton to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores per year will now be curtailed ..

MR. SPEAKAR: This is a specific question. Ask a general question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is about import and export...

MR. SPEAKER: No; I am not going to allow this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will put it in a different way, Sir. In view of the fact that our major earnings of foreign exchange are in the field of textiles and that too in the standard cloth that we produce out of cotton manufactured in the country, will the Government improve the balance of trade by reducing imports on cotton?

PROF. D, P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Depending upon the demand and on the market situation sometimes we do import, but if these is not much demand and we can avoid it, we always reduce the quota.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know whether it is a fact that import licences to the order of Rs. 1,100 crores were granted without any export obligation and that has created an adverse effect on the balance of trade in the previous years, and if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the position?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We do not give any licence without export obligation unless they are absolutely necessary for internal consumption of for earning foreign exchange for the country. The question of adverse balance of trade does not arise because it is favourable.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My question was specific, whether import licences to the order of Rs. 1,100 crores were granted without any export obligation.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: He has mentioned a specific figure I cannot reply without proper notice.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know what will be the position of our export figure and amount if we deduct the export to Bangladesh and how Government is going to make good the situation this year?

PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Even if we deduct our projected export to Bangla Desh, our figure is, and will be, favourable.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am very happy that in one particular year we had a very favourable trade balance. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the portion of the earning of foreign exchange from traditional export goods and what is the percentage of our earning of foreign exchange from finished products. I also want to know what is the scope for expansion of export from traditional goods and what is the scope for expansion of exports of finished goods.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the scope of the question also?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can only say that gradually the proportion between the traditional and non-traditional export items is changing. We are now exporting more and more non-traditional items and less and less of traditional items.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, with the Britain's entry into the European Common Market, India's export policy or, finally, the balance of trade will be adversely affected. Secondly, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has come across the statement which has recently been published in the newspapers that Overseas Trade Development Institute in London has made some detailed studies and submitted the report. It has been said that with Britain's entry into the European Common Market India's business will be adversely affected.

PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In our policy formulation and projection of exports, we have taken note of the fact that EEC is taking and will be taking some sort of restrictions both quantitative and in terms of tariff over our export, but through certain negotiations which we have conducted, we have found that this is not going to be adversely affecting us in a big way in the next four or five years. We are still carrying on negotiations about the matters and I would say that the results are not very discouraging. That is one side of the picture. The other side of the picture is, as I have said, we find out other potential growth pockets of our export trade and the results thereof have been encouraging any favourable.

Overdrafts taken by various State Governments from Commercial Banks

*646. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have resorted to overdrafts from Commercial Banks after the Centre stopped overdrafts facility from the Reserve Bank over a particular limit; and

(b) the overdrafts taken from the commercial banks by various State Governments in 1970-71, 1971-72 and upto December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). Normally the States Governments borrow from the commercial banks for specific schemes like Food Procurement Operations, Distribution of Fertilisers and Pesticides or for the requirements of the departmentally run enterprises. They have not resorted to overdrafts from commercial banks after the implementation of the scheme for stoppage of States overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Loans to the State Governments for food procurement operations were Rs. 26.9 crores Rs. 34.1 crores and Rs. 23.4 crores on that last Fridays of March 1971 and 1972 and on the Second Friday of March 1973 respectively.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Have the State Government's repayment of the overdrafts been converted into loans with the Reserve Bank of India?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a separate question.

Extension of Scheme of Preferential Rates of Interest to Weaker Sections of Society throughout the Country

*648. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme of preferential rates of interest to weaker sections of the society throughout the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The scheme has recently been extended to SFDA AND MFAL districts. The scheme now covers 265 out of 338 districts. In addition, certain special categories in the weaker section *i.e.* physically handicapped persons, orphans, destitute women etc. are entitled to concessional rates of interest throughout the country. Since the scheme is an innovation in bank lending its further extension can only be considered after adequate experience has been gained in its operation.

SHRI BHOGENDRAO JHA: He has stated in reply to my question that it is extended to physically handicapped persons, orphans, destitute women etc. But, the purpose is to assist the weaker sections of the society and here the accumulation of interest over a period of time is comparatively less, comparatively limited. I would like to know why you could not extend the scheme and what is the hurdle if any which stands in the way of extending the scheme throughout the country for covering the poorer sections, the artisans, the agricultural labourers and the poor peasants. And, in particular, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the recent example of West Bengal where the legislature has enacted a law to help the share-croppers to secure loans from the banks. So, in that context, I would like to know why this concessional rate of loans cannot be applied to share-croppers and other similar weakers sections throughout the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This scheme is not only applied to the physically handicapped persons, orphans, destitute women, etc., but it is one of the categories to which it applies Really speaking, there are many other categories also and, depending upon their annual income, it is applied and that also has been further liberalised as I announced in my Budget speech this year.

Therefore, there are two major improvements in the scheme that are made: (1) its geographical coverage has been extended and nearly 100 more districts have been included and (2) the perimeters of the income have also been further liberalised and the amount to be given at the preferential rate of interest has also been increased.

As I said in my reply, it is a new innovative lending scheme. One will have to find out how it works out in these districts and in the light of that, some further liberalisations can be considered. Even small agriculturists will get advantage of these schemes in the districts mentioned.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The point that I have raised was in the light of the West Bengal enactment under which the share-croppers in West Bengal can get loans on the security of the State Government I would like to know whether this section of share-croppers also for whom the State Government stand as security can get this loan at preferential rate of interest and secondly, whether these sections can get throughout the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If they come under any of the categories of this scheme, they should certainly get it whether the Act is there or not or whether the State Government give guarantee or not or whether they are share-croppers or not. If they fulfil the criteria mentioned here and if they belong to these districts and if they fulfil the annual income limit, they should certainly get it. I do not find any difficulty in it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to know whether this scheme meant for the weaker sections like physically handicapped persons, orphans,

destitute women, etc. is applicable to the whole of the country. Secondly whether other weaker sections like shoe-makers, pottery makers, rural carpenters, weavers and similar other weakers sections of the society who are also engaged in productive activities and are of great service to the community, can also take advantage of this scheme and also throughout the country. If not, why?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a suggestion and it is certainly for consideration. But I would first like to see how the scheme functions in the 265 districts. But I see merit in the suggestion the hon. Member is making. That can be considered. But I do not want to commit myself. We have to see how this particular scheme functions. The scheme is meant for these types of people. Our idea is that at least we must allow ourselves a year or so to see how it functions. Our idea is to extend the scheme. It is not something static, it will have to be extended further but before doing it, we want to see how the present scheme works out. This is all I can say now.

SHRI K MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister how many people are identified under the MAFL Scheme and how many people are helped under this scheme?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a separate question altogether. That comes under the Agriculture Ministry. As I said this scheme is made applicable to those districts where the schemes are applicable. This is all I can say.

About identification of small holders and marginal holders, etc., the information can be given only by the Agriculture Ministry. I do not have it.

श्री [illegible] : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों और विकलांगों को कर्ज देने के लिए यह योजना बनाई गई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों को रियायती दर पर कर्ज देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या मापदंड निर्धारित किया है और क्या इस के लिए बैंकों में स्टाफ आदि की अलग से व्यवस्था की गई है, ताकि इन लोगों की जांच कर के उन्हे समय पर कर्ज दिया जा सके ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At the present moment, to begin with, we have asked them to select at least one branch amongst 8 or 10 so that they pay specific attention to this particular thing. This is the only special arrangement that is being made at resent. Naturally we will have to expand this scheme, depending upon the availability of proper staff.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह स्कीम देश के कुछ हिस्सों में लागू है । इस सम्बन्ध मे उन्होंने 265 डिस्ट्रिक्टस का जिक्र किया है, लेकिन प्रदेशों के नाम नही बताये हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह स्कीम देश के किन प्रदेशों मे लागू है, कर्ज में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है और सूद की दर क्या है ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मेरे पास इस वक्त उन सब डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की लिस्ट नही है ।

Out of 340 or 345, when we have covered 265. it means more than two-thirds of the country have been covered.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : सूद की दर क्या है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The bank rate is 4 per cent.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस योजना से कवर्ड जियोग्राफिकल एरिया बढ़ा दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सभी बैंकों से यह कर्जा दिया जायगा और कम से कम तथा अधिक से अधिक कितनी आमदनी वालों को यह कर्जा दिया जायेगा। कर्जा देते हुए सरकारी दफ़्तरों की नोक-झोंक को दूर करने के क्या उपाय सजेस्ट किये गये हैं?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As regards the terms and conditions of loan, income criteria as applicable to individuals will not be applicable to the organisations mentioned therein. Each case will be judged on merits.

The income ceiling to eligibility will be raised to Rs. 3,000 now per annum in urban or semi-urban areas and Rs. 2,000 per anum in rural areas. The maximum amount that can be made available to any one borrower under the scheme will now be Rs. 1,500 for working capital and Rs. 5,000 for term loan. Borrowers who work largely on their own with such help as other members of their family or partner may give and who do not employ paid employees on a regular basis will also be eligible for lending under the scheme.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को कर्ज देने के लिए बीस करोड़ रुपये रखने का जिक्र किया था। मेरे विचार में यह रकम ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है—वास्तव में यह कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को सब प्रदेशों में कब तक लागू करने का विचार है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि आठ या दस बैंकों में से एक बैंक से यह कर्जा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन इस योजना के बारे में कोई प्रचार नहीं है। लोगों को पता नहीं है कि उन को यह कर्जा मिल सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना के बारे में अधिक प्रचार करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और बीस करोड़ रुपये की रकम को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जहां तक प्रचार का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने अपनी बजट स्पीच में इस सदन को इस के बारे में बताया था। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से विनती करूंगा कि वे भी इस काम में मदद करें और लोगों को इसके बारे में समझायें। अगर इस के लिए कोई साहित्य प्रकाशित करने की जरूरत होगी, तो हम उसका भी ख्याल करेंगे।

India's Contribution to Asian Development Bank

*652. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution of India to the fund of Asian Development Bank and how it compares with the contribution of other countries and to the total capital of the Bank;

(b) the total amount of business done by India from this fund and its percentage to our contribution and its year-wise statistics; and

(c) the amount of business done by other countries and their respective percentage to their contributions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Out of a total subscribed capital of $2750 million of the Asian Development Bank India's capital subscription is $232.5 million. Out of $232.5 million India has paid $57.7 million and further instalments of about $11.2 million each will be payable in 1974 and 1975. The balance of

the subscription is callable. India's subscription is the largest among the developing member countries and ranks immediately below that of U.S.A. and Japan.

(b) As on 31st December 1972, India had secured contracts totalling $3 511 million which is about 3.8 per cent of her subscription of $93 million. The contracts secured for the period ending 31st December 1970, totalled $0.711 million; during 1971 and 1972 contracts worth $0.920 million and $1.88 million respectively were secured.

(c) A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(as on 31st December, 1972)

Member	Amount of subscription Equivalent Million US F	Total value of contracts (In Million US $)	Percentage of contracts secured to capital subscription
1	2	3	4
(a) Regional Members :			
1. Afghanistan	4·78	..	..
2. Australia	85·00	3·191	3·7
3. Cambodia	3·50	.	.
4. Sri Lanka, Rep. of	8·52	.	..
5. China, Republic of (Taiwan)	16·00	2·893	18·0
6. Fiji	1·00	..	..
7. Hong Kong	8·00	0·297	3·7
8. India	93·00	3·511	3·8
9. Indonesia	25·00	..	.
10. Japan	200·00	138·347	69·2
11. Korea, Republic of, (South Korea)	30·00	4·405	14·6
12. Laos	0·42	..	..
13. Malaysia	20·00	0·118	0·59
14. Nepal	2·16	..	..
15. New Zealand	22·56	0·721	3·2
16. Pakistan	32·00	..	..

1	2	3	4
17. Papua and New Guinea	1·38	..	..
18. Philippines	35·00	0·017	0·05
19. Singapore	5·00	0·993	19·8
20. Thailand	20·00	0·020	0·01
21. Viet-Nam, Republic of (South Viet-Nam)	12·00	..	..
22. Western Samoa	0·06	..	..
23. Tonga	0·06	..	..
(*b*) *Non-Regional Members* :			
1. Australia	5·00	0·050	1·0
2. Belgium	5·00	0·156	3·1
3. Canada	25·00	0·023	0·09
4. Denmark	5.00	0·689	13·7
5. Finland	5·00	..	..
6. France	25·00	1·314	5·2
7. Germany (Federal Republic of West Germany)	34·00	9·628	28·3
8. Italy	20·00	5·466	27·3
9. Netherlands	11·00	2·583	23·5
10. Norway	5·00	0·314	6·3
11. Sweden	5·00	1·299	25·9
12. Switzerland	5·00	3·471	69·4
13. United Kingdom	30·00	17·713	59·0
14. United States of America	200·00	18·801	9·4

As the figures for procurement from each country for ADB financed projects are available as on 31st December, 1972 figures relating to subscription of the member countries for the corresponding period have been taken for comparison. As a consequence of the 150 per cent increase in the capital subscription of the ADB, India's subscription has increased from $98 million to $232.5 million.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: From the statement, and from the answer given by the hon. Minister, he has admitted that our Government has got three representatives at the Asian Development Bank but they have miserably failed to secure either projects or any contracts in favour of our country. While it is stated that Japan's value of contracts has gone up to 138.347 million dollars, which is about 69.2 per cent, India's is the lowest, even though according to you, would like to recall the inefficient would also like to know whether ne the Asian Development Bank; I is taking to get more benefits from hon. Minister what are the steps he So, I would like to know from the India is the third largest contributor.

officers of the Finance Ministry and what are the steps that he is going to take in this matter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As a matter of fact, the person who is the director there is not an officer from the Finance Ministry as such, because....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is from the Finance Ministry. I have got all the records.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The alternate director is from the Finance Ministry certainly But the Director is not from the Finance Ministry. It is no use merely singling out any particular Ministry for this matter. I quite agree that the performance in getting a share in the export, supplies, etc., is not as it should be, looking to our own contribution to the subscription, etc. But if he wants to know what steps we have taken in this regard, I have myself seen these facts. Even the Cabinet has taken note of this particular aspect and we have established a cell here to pursue this matter very carefully. Because one has to see that when the bank sanctions projects, there is some sort of international competitive ring that goes on and, therefore, we have to join this race and fulfil this test of competitiveness. For that matter, we have established a cell here which keeps in contact with the projects sanctioned there and the people who are capable of supply the services or the goods etc., in the form of exports. This new and special responsibility has been taken, and a group has been formed, headed by the Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs also to look into this matter constantly. That is all that I can say.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am glad that the Finance Minister has taken note of these facts. But I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether, out of the three representatives, one is the Vice-President and that one man is in the chair for the last five years and that the team has failed completely. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister would recall them and put new people who are capable enough to do the work.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The Vice-President is the person who is elected by the Board there. There is no question of my recalling him. It is, in fact, an honour for us that an Indian, and a very experienced Indian at that, is the Vice-President of the bank. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who are they?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is an independent bank. They elect. That bank is not subject to this Parliament. I am subject to this Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They must go through you, Mr. Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The Directors representing India are nominated by us, for which I am responsible to you. But the Vice-President is elected by the Board.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The question is whether the Finance Minister is satisfied with the performance of the gentleman who has been nominated by the Government of India.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Certainly yes. He was nominated only six months before.

तस्करी का सोना और चांदी आदि का पकड़ा जाना

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*653. श्री लाल जी भाई :
श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का सोना चांदी और हीरे जवाहर पकड़े गये और

(ख) इन वर्षों में कितने मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी गयी ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The value of the smuggled gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto February) was as under:—

Commodity	Year (Value Rs. lakhs at Indian market rate) 1971-72	1972-73 (upto Feb.)
Gold	342	288
Silver	26	75
Diamonds & Precious stones	7	13

(b) The value of the foreign exchange seized by the Customs authorities and the Enforcement Directorate during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto February) was Rs. 56.1 lakhs and 44.5 lakhs respectively.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पकड़ी गई वस्तुयें किन-किन स्थानों से पकड़ी गई तथा उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप ने जैनरल सवाल पूछा है, इतने व्यक्तियों के नाम कैसे दिये जा सकते हैं । अगर आप पहले ही इतनी डिटेल्ड इन्फर्मेशन पूछते तो मैं इस को अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन बना देता ।

श्री लालजी भाई : किन किन स्थानों से पकड़े गये हैं, इतना बता दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

श्री लालजी भाई : कितना लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं—इतना हो बतला दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में आप ने वैल्यू पूछी थी, अगर नाम और जगहों के नाम पूछने थे तो पहले से उस में जिक्र करना चाहिये था ताकि मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देने के लिये तैयार रहते ।

श्री लालजी भाई : इन में विदेशों का कितना है, यहां का कितना है और कुल कितने लोग पकड़े गये—इतना बतला दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह पूछिये कि किस किस्म का सोना था, ज्यूवल्ज कैसे हैं, उन की कीमत कम क्यों लिखी गई है या ज्यादा क्यों लिखी गई है, औरतों के थे या मर्दों के थे—आप के बजाय मैंने सवाल पूछ लिया है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : उन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ ? मैंने इस सवाल को डिस-एलाउ कर दिया है । आप को व्यक्तियों के बारे में पूछना है तो अलग से सवाल भेजिये मिनिस्टरों से जो सवाल पूछा गया है, वह उ के बारे में जवाब देंगे । एन-साइक्लोपीडिया नहीं हैं, जो भी आप पूछेंगे सब का जवाब मिल जायेगा ।

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए उससे पता चलता है कि इस देश में एक विस्तृत रूप में तस्करी का व्यापार होता है तो क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि जो तस्करी होती है

उसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों की साठ-गांठ रहती है और उस साठ-गांठ के आधार पर यह तस्करी का माल विदेश से आता है, तस्करी उससे फायदा उठाते हैं और तस्करों को तो आप दण्डित करते हैं लेकिन जो भ्रष्ट सरकारी मशीनरी है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is not correct to say, as the hon. Member has tried to allege, that smuggling is done in this country as a result of collusion of the officers with smugglers.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The hon. Minister has given the latest figures, the figures for February 1973. After the recent shooting up of prices of gold in foreign markets, has there been any greater tendency of gold being smuggled into India?

SHRI K. R GANESH: After the very sharp increase in the price of gold in the international market, our seizures indicate that there is a declining trend, so far as smuggling of gold is concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it not a fact that a large amount of smuggling goes undetected and not caught on account of our launches being very old compared to the modern launches used by the smugglers?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I agree with the hon. Member that quite a substantial part of the smuggling of goods into our country remains undetected because we are yet to supply the customs preventive staff with appropriate fast launches to match the ones which the smugglers are using. This is under the consideration of the Government. A high-powered committee was set up which had submitted some report. We have now decided on the type of crafts necessary. There is some difficulty about getting the craft. We are trying to find out how best to get the crafts as early as possible.

श्री प्रबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो माल पकड़ा गया है गवर्नमेंट ने उसको ले लिया है या नहीं ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : जी हां, गवर्नमेन्ट ने सीज कर लिया है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the assessment of the Minister of the percentage of seizure of smuggled goods?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is very difficult to give a correct estimate of the percentage of seizure of smuggled goods. We can only have a guess. Kaul Committee, which was set up to go into this question, has arrived at a figure which the hon. Member is aware of. It is difficult to give any authoritative percentage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL When was the high-powered committee appointed, and how long will it take the Government before we shall actually have the necessary type of launches or equipment?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Now it is a question of getting these launches from foreign countries. We are trying to find out how best we could do it because there are certain difficulties in getting tenders and so on. But I can assure the hon. Member that Government is seriously seized of this matter and we shall try to find out some ways of getting these launches.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My question was, when was the high-powered committee appointed. When was the Government seized of this question and how long has it taken to come to a decision or place the order for launches?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: After the high-powered committee was appointed, it was to be processed. It was referred to another committee. It has taken some time. We share the concern of the hon. Member. We want to do it as expeditiously as possible. *(Interruptions)*

राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात को औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दी गई धनराशि

*654. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा राजस्थान, मध्य-प्रदेश और गुजरात को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ख) क्या इस राशि का उपयोग पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्राय: नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Industrial Finance Corporation renders financial assistance to industrial concerns which are limited companies and industrial co-operative societies. It considers individual applications for financial assistance on merits subject to their satisfying the criteria of technical feasibility and economic viability. There is no allocation of funds as such either for particular areas or for specific industries. The Corporation considers applications for financial assistance for projects located or to be located in the districts identified as industrially less developed by the Planning Commission sympathetically and grants financial assistance on concessional terms The Corporation, by suitable follow-up methods, ensures proper utilisation of funds by the assisted concerns

The amount of the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to the projects located in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during its last two accounting years, namely. 1970-71 and 1971-72 (July—June) is given below —

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1970-71		1971-72	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1. *Rajasthan*				
(*a*) Notified backward districts	75·50 (45·50)	.	.	66·50
(*b*) Other districts	5·60	4·00	122·70	33·77
TOTAL .	81·10	4·00	122·70	100·27
2 *Madhya Pradesh*				
(*a*) Notified backward districts .	. .	.	.	20·00
(*b*) Other districts	45·00	25·70	29·32	92·85
TOTAL .	45·00	25·70	29·32	112 85
3. *Gujarat* :				
(*a*) Notified backward districts	140·00 (140·00)	1·00	300·00	10·00
(*b*) Other districts	305·96	43·52	185·22	103·60
TOTAL .	445·96	44·52	485·22	113·60

NOTE:— 1. Figures in brackets indicate the amount of loans sanctioned at concessional terms.

2. Disbursements include disbursals in respect of earlier sanctions also.

The Corporation had not rejected any application emanating from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during the above two years ended 30th June, 1972.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उसमें दो बातें स्वीकार की गई है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत उन जिलों को जोकि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मे पिछड़े हैं लोन दिया जाता है लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न का जो दूसरा भाग है कि क्या उनका उपयोग उन जिलों मे नही हुआ है जिनके लिए वह राशि दी गई है और जिस कार्य के लिए दी गई है उसके सम्बन्ध मे स्टेटमेन्ट में उत्तर नही आया है। उसमें यह जरूर है :

> "The Corporation, by suitable follow-up methods, ensures proper utilisation of funds by the assisted concerns."

यह तो उसमें कहा है लेकिन आपके पास इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत आई है, यदि आई हैं तो फालो अप मेथड्स द्वारा उसके बारे मे आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. The only answer that I can give is that, as far as these three States are concerned, no application was rejected in the last two years. Naturally, the Corporation can consider applications which are there. Really speaking, there will have to be some sort of an imtiat ve in the backward districts themselves. There is one more important fact that has to be taken note of: merely announcing concessional credit, etc., does not help by itself, unless there are infra-structural facilities available in the district; nobody will go for investment unless there is the availability of electricity, for example, unless there are certain developments of communications, for example. Those things will naturally have to be done by the State Governments and other authorities as well. On behalf of the Corporation I can say one thing that, in the last two years, no application from these three States has been rejetcted.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे यह सही न कि जो औद्योगिक वित्त निगम हैं उनके द्वारा ऋण देने की प्रणाली इतनी उलझी और त्रुटिपूर्ण है जिसके कारण प्रतिष्ठानों को ऋण लेने में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है और वे निराश हो जाते हैं परिणामस्वरूप उद्योग खुल नही पाते है अतः उस प्रणाली में कोई सुधार करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण . मैं मानता हू यह त्रुटि हो सकती है, त्रुटि नही होगी ऐसा कहना मुश्किल है लेकिन उसको इम्प्रूव करने की कोशिश करते रहेंगे और आप भी कोई सुझाव हों तो देते रहिए ।

Talks held between the officials of India and Sudan in March, 1973

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*655. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held between the officials of India and Sudan on the 7th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A Sudanese Trade Delegation visited New Delhi from 6 to 12 March, 1973. Talks were held with this Delegation to introduce a scheme of "Technical Credit" in the working of Indo-Sudanese Trade Arrange-

ments. The Agreement reached provides for an adequate amount of "Technical Credit" available to both sides as and when needed. This Scheme of "Technical Credit" will be introduced in the working of the Trade Plan with effect from 1st August, 1973.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister as to what the items of import and export are and their value and whether the trade balance is adverse or not?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The main items of export from India to Sudan are tea, jute manufactures, engineering and allied products, lentiles, spices and some essential sorts of oils and from Sudan we generally import long staple cotton and some quantity of gum arabica

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: What is the value of exports and imports?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The value of the envisaged agreement will be of the order of approximately Rs 100 crores and I would like to add that Sudan is our biggest trading partner among the developing countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over now

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Medical check up of Pilots at every Airport before conducting flights

*644. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots are medically checked up properly at every airport before they conduct the flights; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

183 LS—2.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). While airline pilots are not medically examined before every take off, they are required to undergo a medical check up every six months or one year in accordance with the requirements of the Aircraft Rules They are examined more frequently if necessary.

पेंशन के भुगतान में विलम्ब

*645. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियो को पेंशन के भुगतान में अनुचित विलम्ब होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन) नियमावली 1972 के नियम 60 के अंतर्गत पेंशन मंजूर करने की शक्ति विभागाध्यक्ष को अथवा किसी ऐसे अन्य प्राधिकारी को प्राप्त है, जो उस पद पर नियुक्ति करने की शक्ति रखता हो, जिस पर सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी की मस्तकिल नियुक्ति हो । इस प्रकार पेंशनों की मंजूरी किसी केन्द्रीकृत आधार पर नहीं की जाती है, परन्तु मंजूरी सारे देश भर में फैले स्तरो के अनेक प्राधिकारियो द्वारा दी जाती है । अतः पेंशन मंजूर करने वाले विभिन्न प्राधिकारियो को पेंशन की मंजूरी जारी करने में कितना समय लगता है और क्यों लगता है, इस बाबत नवीनतम जानकारी केन्द्रीय तौर से तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

वर्तमान कार्याविधि 1 अक्तूबर, 1969 से लागू हुई और इसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी हैं। इस कार्यविधि के अनुसार अराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में संगणित उपदान का तीन-चौथाई भाग और अन्तिम पेंशन जो उस कर्मचारी को देय अधिकतम पेंशन से अधिक नहीं हो, इन दोनों का भुगतान सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी को उसके सेवानिवृत्ति के महीने के अनुवर्ती महीने की पहली तारीख को कार्यालयाध्यक्ष द्वारा की जानी होती है। उक्त अन्तिम पेंशन का भुगतान, लेखा-परीक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा अंतिम पेंशन की रकम और उपदान का हिसाब लगा कर अधिकार-पत्र जारी करने तक किया जाता है। राजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में उपदान और पेंशन की रकमों का अधिकार पत्र जारी करने की जिम्मेदारी लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी की होती है। इनके मामले में भी नियमों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि यदि सरकारी कर्मचारी के सेवा निवृत्त होने तक उसकी अंतिम पेंशन का निर्धारण नहीं ही सका हो तो उसको प्रत्याशित पेंशन और उपदान मंजूर किये जायेंगे। पेंशन मंजूर करने की कार्यविधि की सरल बनाने और उसमें सुधार करने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान सतत लगा रहता है और सरकार इसकी समीक्षा भी करती रहती है जिससे पेंशन के मामलों का जल्दी से निपटान हो सके।

विवरण

(i) लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को सूचित रखने के लिए प्रत्येक विभागाध्यक्ष द्वारा हर छमाही में उन सभी कर्मचारियों की सूची तैयार की जायगी जो अगले 12 से 18 महीनों में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले हैं और ये सूचियां लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को भी भेजी जायेंगी। सरकारी आवास में रहने वाले अधिकारियों के मामले में अधिकारी की सेवा निवृत्ति की प्रत्याशित तारीख से एक वर्ष पहले सम्पदा निदेशालय को भी बेबाकी पत्र जारी करने के लिये लिखा जायेगा।

(ii) पेंशन के लिए औपचारिक निवेदन पत्र राजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा सीधे लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को और अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा विभागाध्यक्ष को, सेवा-निवृत्ति की तारीख से एक वर्ष पहले भेजे जायेंगे।

(iii) एक बार मंजूर की जा चुकी पेंशन की रकम में, निवर्तमान सरकारी कर्मचारी के हित के प्रतिकूल कोई संशोधन नहीं किया जायगा, सिवाय उस स्थिति के जिसमें लिखाई की किसी भूल का बाद में पता चलने के कारण ऐसा संशोधन करना आवश्यक हो।

(iv) राजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में पेंशन मंजूर करने वाले अधिकारी के आदेशों की सूचना विभागाध्यक्ष द्वारा लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख से पहले ही दी जायगी। यदि यह सूचना लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को उस समय तक प्राप्त नहीं होती है तो वह यह मान लेगा कि निवर्तमान अधिकारी को पूरी पेंशन और उपदान पाने की अनुमति है।

(v) अराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में कार्यालयाध्यक्ष, पेंशन के कागजों को तैयार करेगा और उनको लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी के पास भेज देगा। इन कागजातों को लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी के पास भेज दिये जाने के बाद कार्यालयाध्यक्ष अन्तिम पेंशन जो उस कर्मचारी को देय अधिकतम पेंशन से अधिक नहीं होगी और नियमों के अन्तर्गत देय उपदान का तीन-चौथाई भाग खजाने से निकालेगा और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेगा कि उनका भुगतान उस अधिकारी को सेवा निवृत्ति के महीने के अनुवर्ती महीने के पहले दिन हो सके। अन्तिम पेंशन का भुगतान तब तक

जारी रहेगा जब तक परीक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा अन्तिम पेंशन निर्धारित और प्राधिकृत नही की जाती ।

(6) सरकार को देय रकमों की वसूली और समायोजन, सम्बन्धित अधिकारी के सेवा निवृत्त होने की तारीख से छ महीने की अवधि के अन्दर हो जाना चाहिए । सरकारी कर्मचारी के सरकारी आवास मे रहने के सम्बन्ध में बकाया रही रकम की बाबत छः महीने की अवधि, सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख अथवा सरकारी आवास पूरी तरह खाली कर देने की तारीख, में से जो भी बाद में होगी, उससे गिनी जायगी । इस अवधि के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद निवर्तमान सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा जमा की गयी रकम अथवा उपदान की रोकी गयी रकम उसको दे दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*647 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे ऐसे अनुसूचित बैंको के नाम क्या है जिनका अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नही किया गया है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) · (क) एक अनुसूचित बैंक, अर्थात् कृष्ण राम बलदेव बैंक लि० जिसका मुख्यालय मध्य प्रदेश मे है, राष्ट्रीयकृत नही है ।

(ख) निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से सम्बन्धित नीति पहले ही एक से अधिक बार सदन में बताई जा चुकी है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के रुख में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

Nationalisation of Calcutta Licensed Measures Limited

*649. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum has been submitted to his Ministry by the employees of the Calcutta Licensed Measures Limited for the nationalisation of that concern; and

(b) if so, the reason of his Ministry thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE). (a) A memorandum has been received from the Calcutta Licensed Measurers Local Assistants Association, for converting them into a public organisation.

(b) This Ministry does not propose to accede to the request.

Total outlay for Tourism Development in the Fifth Plan

*650 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target fixed for foreign tourist traffic in the Fifth Plan;

(b) what is the total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned in each year of the Fifth Plan period, and

(c) what is the total outlay for tourism development in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A target of 800,000 by the end of 1978 has been fixed.

(b) The foreign exchange expected to be earned during each year of the

Fifth Plan period is estimated as follows:

Year	Provisional Estimates (Rs. in crores)
1974	66·00
1975	75 00
1976	87·00
1977	100·00
1978	114·00

(c) The total outlay for tourism development in the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Mismanagement in respect of M/s. National Jute Co. Ltd., West Bengal

*651. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints of serious mismanagement and financial irregularities in respect of M/s. National Jute Co Ltd. Rajgunge West Bengal and whether any inquiry has been ordered into the complaints received;

(b) whether there is apprehension that this biggest Jute mill in India may close down unless Government intervene to save it; and

(c) the Company's outstanding loans from banks and financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA). (a) to (c). In January, 1973 the West Bengal Government had brought to the notice of the Central Government that the National Co. was about to close down for want of sufficient working capital. It had also been stated that (a) the C.B.I. had started some enquiry against the Bill, (b) the Company had no audited balance-sheet for the last three years, and (c) the management had created encumbrances on the assets of the industrial undertaking and brought about a situation which was likely to affect the production in the Mill. The State Government had suggested an inquiry into the affairs of the Mill under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

2. The Central Government have not yet reached any final conclusion on the State Government's suggestion. Meanwhile, the mill is in production and has not closed down.

3. According to the Mill Company, the outstanding loans amount to Rs. 572.62 lakhs.

Purchase of Tobacco by S.T.C. in Andhra Pradesh

*656. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has undertaken to buy tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during the current season; and

(b) what arrangements have been made to avoid complaints of unfair practices made during the last seasonal operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir, the S.T.C. is not undertaking to purchase tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during the current season on the lines they were required during 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Study Team to inquire into the working of Nationalised banks

*657. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a study team to inquire

into the working of Nationalised Banks in the country recently;

(b) if so, the composition of the study team;

(c) whether the study team has since submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

शल्य चिकित्सा (आपरेशन) में काम आने वाले औजारों का आयात

*658. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शल्य चिकित्सा (आपरेशन) मे काम आने वाले कितने तथा किस तरह के औजार विदेशों से आयात किये जाते है; और

(ख) किन देशों से इन औजारों का आयात किया जा रहा है तथा उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). शल्य चिकित्सा संबंधी उपस्करो/उपकरणो की विभिन्न मदो के आयात मूल्य, मात्रा तथा आयातों के देशो के नाम दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4738/73] ।

Impact of proposed revaluation of Mark and floatation of other Currencies on Indian Rupee

*659. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the precise assessment of the impact of the proposed upward revaluation of the West German Mark and the contemplated collective float against dollar by a Group of Six Common Market countries, on the Indian rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASWANTRAO CHAVAN): After the revaluation of West German Mark and joint float by the Group of Six Common Market countries which became effective after the major foreign exchange markets re-opened on 19th March, 1973, the pound sterling has tended to appreciate marginally. There has been a corresponding appreciation of the Indian rupee in relation to the currencies of the six countries of the EEC. The situation in the exchange markets is highly fluid and uncertain. This uncertainty can no doubt be harmful for our exports. However, it is difficult to assess at this stage its impact.

Rural Savings Scheme

*660. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected under the National Savings Scheme during 1972 and the amount received from the rural areas;

(b) whether Government propose to implement 'Rural Savings Scheme' with the co-operation of Fertiliser Corporation of India, Gram Panchayats and State Governments; and

(c) the outlines of the Rural Savings Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement showing the amount of small savings collections through rural and urban Post Offices, Statewise, during the financial year 1971-72, is laid on the Table of the House. Similar particulars for the subsequent period are not yet available.

(b) and (c). There is no separate Rural Savings Scheme, as such. A statement indicating the steps taken to mobilise rural savings is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Circle/State	Collections		
	Rural Post Offices	Urban Post Offices	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	9,37	15,03	24,40
2. Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram	9,51	15,33	24,84
3. Bihar	29,92	39,42	69,34
4. Delhi	19	36,67	36,86
5. Gujarat	25,56	25,71	51,27
6. Jammu and Kashmir	1,77	4,0	6,07
7. Kerala	12,59	9,90	22,49
8. Madhya Pradesh	4,15	21,4	25,79
9. Maharashtra	30,41	115,97	146,38
10. Mysore	4,70	18,80	23,50
11. Orissa	8,11	16,64	24,75
12. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal	27,49	60,93	88,42
13. Rajasthan	3,63	9,94	13,57
14. Tamil Nadu	16,20	38,10	54,30
15. Uttar Pradesh	42,48	94,97	137,45
16. West Bengal	28,93	59,41	88,34
TOTAL	255,01	582,76	837,77

STATEMENT II

1. Master Plans have been drawn up to canvass for savings in more affluent rural areas on a selective basis, in particular the cash crop incomes of sugar cane, Tobacco, Potatoes and Wheat.

2. Special campaigns were taken up during the Rabi and Kharif harvest with the help of the Food Corpora-

tion of India, Marketing Societies, State Governments and other procurement agencies functioning at the purchase centres. With their help, the more affluent and the middle rung of farmers who are paid through cheques at the mandis were contacted by the staff of the National Savings Organisation, Marketing Committees, Authorised Agents, etc. Investments were made on the spot. During the Rabi drives in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 4.75 crores were collected in small savings at these various centres last year.

3. Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters are allowed commission at 1 per cent on deposits in 3 and 5 Year Time Deposit accounts made at their office counters. Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters are also paid 1 per cent of the increase in balance in the *P.O.S.Bs. in excess of Rs 500, as compared to the balance in the previous year as commission. During the period April—December, 1972, 22941 village Postmasters out of the 68625 were trained in the work and they secured collections amounting to Rs 1.38 crores.

4. To promote local enthusiasm and Rs. 150 are awarded to each Block/Panchayat Pramukh securing the highest collection in the area during the special drives arranged for publicising Small Savings.

Contract for Construction of Hall of Nations and Hall of Industries at Asia '72

6251. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for construction of Hall of Nations and Hall of Industries and some other buildings at Asia 72 Fair in New Delhi was given to M/s. Puri Constructions Private Limited on tender basis;

(b) whether the tender submitted by the above firm was the lowest and if not on what grounds the Government awarded the construction contract to the said firm;

(c) whether this firm was advanced a big sum of money to start the construction but its work has been found lower than the accepted standard; and

(d) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into this aspects and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The works of Hall of Nations and three units of Hall of Industries were awarded on tender basis to M/s. Puri Construction (P) Ltd. The work of 4th Unit of Industries was however awarded without call of tenders, but on the same rates, terms and conditions as for the Hall of Nations and 3 units of Hall of Industries, as approved by the Works Advisory Board, Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No advance was paid to start the construction. However, the firm was paid advance against staging materials brought at site, later on, strictly as per terms and conditions of the agreement against Indemnity Bond and Bank Guarantee We are ensuring that the construction work is of requisite standard.

(d) Question does not arise

'इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट डिवलपमेंट (प्रबन्धक विकास संस्थान)

6252. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

*Post Office Savings Banks.

(क) क्या 'इंस्टीच्यूट आफ मनेजमेंट डिवलपमेंट' स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, सरकारी क्षेत्र की सावधिक ऋणदात्री वित्तीय संस्थाओं में से एक संस्था ने एक प्रबंध विकास संस्थान का प्रायोजन किया है । जिसका 17 मई, 1972 को संस्था पजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अन्तर्गत नयी दिल्ली मे पंजीकरण किया गया है । इस संस्थान का उद्घाटन 8 मार्च, 1973 को किया गया है ।

इस संस्थान का उद्देश्य आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तकनीकों में निगम के ग्राहको को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है, विशेषत: नये उद्यमकर्ताओ और उन प्रौद्योगिकी विदों को निगम की वित्तीय सहायता के साथ औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं का आयोजन करते हैं । निगम के आसामियों को आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षण देने के अलावा संस्थान सभी स्तरों पर निगम के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देगा तथा विकास बैंक कारिता मे राज्य और अखिल भारतीय स्तरों पर सावधिक ऋण दात्री वित्तीय संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को भी प्रशिक्षण देगा ।

अन्य साधनों के साथ संस्थान का वित्त पोषण जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की क्रेडिटास्टांल्ट फर वीडराउफबाउ द्वारा निगम को मंजूर किये गये ड्यूशमार्क ऋण लाइन्स में से पैदा होने वाली ब्याज विभेदक निधियों में से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निगम को उपलब्ध कराये गये अनुदानों के द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

संस्था का सामान्य अधीक्षण, निदेशन और संस्था के कार्यों और उसकी आय और सम्पत्ति का नियंत्रण कार्य संस्था के प्रबंध विकास संस्थान, नयी दिल्ली के गवर्नर बोर्ड नामक शासी निकाय में निहित होंगी ।

Report of Second Central Study Team to Rajasthan

6258. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second team that was sent to Rajasthan to assess the financial requirement of the State to deal with the prevailing drought situation has since submitted its recommendations to the Central Government, if so, the gist thereof;

(b) how much money by way of direct relief work and how much for components have been suggested by this team; and

(c) how these recommendations compare with the recommendation of the first team and how much of the recommended amount has since been released to the State Government for utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). During the financial year 1972-73 three Central teams visited the State to assess the requirements of expenditure on drought relief measures The ceilings adopted on the basis of the recommendations of each of those teams are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. An amount of Rs. 11 crores has been released during 1972-73 to the State Government on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported. Further releases will be based on the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government with reference to the ceilings adopted as also in the light of periodic assessment to be made by Central teams of the expenditure on Relief Works.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Relief Items	Loan Items	Total	Period covered
Ist team	218·81	..	218·81	June-July, 1972
2nd team	318·00	123·00	441·00	August 1972—March, 1973.
3rd team Relief works . .	No ceiling			@October 1972 to September 1973.
Other Relief Items	354·00	[158·00	512	*

[@The ceilings recommended by the third Central team supersede the ceilings adopted on the basis of second Central team's report].

*Exclusive of expenditure on Relief Works].

रूस को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

6254. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970–71 और 1971-72 के दौरान भारतीय मुद्रा में कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का रूस को निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972–73 के दौरान निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1970–71 तथा 1971–72 के दौरान सोवियत संघ को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :

करोड़ रु० में

1970–71	.	209.85
1971–72	.	208.70

(ख) 1972–73 के दौरान सोवियत संघ को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य अनुमानत: लगभग 230 करोड़ रु० है ।

Report of Central Team on drought affected areas of Mysore

6255. SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central team has submitted its report on drought affected areas of the Mysore State;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Team has recommended that expenditure incurred on generating employment through relief works approved by Central Teams would qualify for Central assistance. For other items the Central Team has recommended a ceiling of Rs. 5.12 crores.

(c) These recommendations have been accepted and communicated to the State Government. An amount of Rs. 16.5 crores has been released to the State Government by way of Central assistance during 1972-73. Further releases will be based on the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government with reference to the ceilings adopted as also in the light of periodic assessment to be made by Central Teams of the expenditure on relief works.

Seizure of Adulterated Tea at Howrah

6256. SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of March, 1973 about 16 thousand K. Grams of tea was seized at Howrah;

(b) whether too many things not fit for human consumption were found mixed in the tea; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). About 52,000 kgs. of tea waste in 1053 bags was seized on 9/10 March, 1973 from a godown at Howrah. The following materials were also seized from the said godown:

(i) Saw dust	2 bags
(ii) Stone chip	1 bags
(iii) Sand (Coloured black)	2 bags
(iv) Coconut fibre mixed sand and leather dust .	129 bags
(v) Black dust looking dust tea	188 bags
(vi) Coloured dust looking like saw dust and Cowdung dust . .	4 bags
(vii) 2000 bottles containing liquids with labels "Saribadi Salsa" of Sadhana Aushdhalaya of Dacca. .	100 wooden boxes

West Bengal Government have initiated appropriate action against the offenders. Representative samples of the seized goods have been sent by them for chemical analysis.

Deficits in the Budgets of States

6257. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deficit in the budgets of different State Governments and its State-wise break up;

(b) whether the Central Government have given any guidelines to the States to reduce deficit in budgets and if so, the reaction of different States thereto; and

(c) the names of States which approached the Centre for financial help to meet the financial difficulties and the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The State Plan outlays for the current year have been fixed after detailed consultations with the State Governments and on a fully financed basis. The State Governments have been advised that all future operations would have to be on a self-financing basis and a balance would have to be maintained between the flow of resources and expenditure. No State has raised any objection

(c) The Government of Mysore has approached the Centre for financial help to meet its budgetary deficit in 1973-74. The Government have

agreed in principal to provide special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States which may be assessed by the Planning Commission as having inescapable gaps in resources. For 1973-74, this assessment has not yet been made

STATEMENT

Deficits/Surpluses as shown in budget of States 1973-74

		(Rs. Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	@
2	Assam	—*
3	Bihar	—38 47
4	Gujarat	—2 29
5	Haryana	—11 48
6	Himachal Pradesh	—9 98
7	Jammu & Kashmir	— —2 02
8	Kerala	—30 66
9	Madhya Pradesh	—18 30
10	Maharashtra	—33 32
11	Manipur	—3 28
12	Meghalaya	—9 82
13	Mysore	—36 14
14	Nagaland	—0 12
15	Orissa	—2 04
16	Punjab	—24 94
17	Rajasthan	—4 15
18	Tamil Nadu	@
19	Tripura	—6 35
20	Uttar Pradesh	—8 41
21	West Bengal	—0 07
	ALL STATES	—261 84
		{—0 08) {—261 92)}

*The regular Budget has not been presented so far

@Negligible deficit

Export of Coir and Coir Products

6258 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the export of coir and coir products has been affected due to Britain's joining the Common market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) There would not be any change in the British tariff for Indian coir manufactures till the end of current year Negotiations are already going on with the Community for satisfactory trading arrangements for the exports of Indian coir manufactures to the enlarged Community

Setting up of Implementation Cell in the Ministry of Finance to Process the Recommendations of Third Pay Commission

6259 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up any implementation cell in his Ministry to process the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and

(b) if so, the nature of the cell set up for this purpose and the progress made in the matter

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Cell consists of one Additional Secretary, two Deputy and Under Secretaries each and other ancillary staff A majority of the staff including the Additional Secretary have been appointed

Talks to Dismantle International Trade Barriers

6260 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any international negotiations are proposed to be held during

this year to dismantle trade barriers; and

(b) if so, the points to be discussed in the said negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A new comprehensive Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are likely to be held in Geneva during 1973. The negotiations aim at removal or liberalisation of both tariff and non-tariff barriers to the flow of international trade. The negotiations will cover both industrial and agricultural products including tropical products. The techniques and modalities as well as the ground rules for the negotiations are under discussions in the various subsidiary Organs of the GATT.

Appointment of Clerks by Agents of S. B. I. Chhota-Nagpur (Bihar)

6261. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agents of State Bank of India located in Chhota Nagpur area (Bihar) do not hold any examination to appoint clerks in the Banks; and

(b) the number of appointments made and the examinations held during 1972 and whether the appointments are made on competition basis?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that recruitment to Clerical/Cash Department staff in its offices in Chhota Nagpur Division is based on zonal tests generally held at Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad. During the year 1972, 74 clerks-typists and cashiers are reported to have been appointed for its offices in Chhota Nagpur Division on the basis of tests held in 1971. As a result of two recruitment tests held at Jamshedpur in 1972 for filling posts of clerks-typists and cashiers, it has been reported by the Bank that 32 candidates have since been selected for appointment.

Criteria for Appointment in State Bank of India

6262. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India gives employment to the people who are known to high officials of State Bank and no competitive examination is held at State or Central level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the main criteria for appointment for clerks and peons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The bank has reported that all vacancies in the clerical and suborlinate cadre are filled by it from among the candidates sponsored by local Employment Exchanges and a limited number of direct candidates who include temporary employees or dependents of the bank's employees. Specific percentage of vacancies are also reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and ex-servicemen. While the clerks are selected on the basis of written tests and interviews, the subordinate staff are selected on the basis of interviews only.

The main criteria for appointment prescribed by the bank for all candidates are:—

For Clerks :

(i) candidates should possess the prescribed minimum educational qualification, *i.e.* First Division in the Matriculation or Second Division in the Intermediate or Graduation;

(ii) they should be within the age limit of 18 to 25 years; and

(iii) they should be found suitable in the written test and interview held by the bank.

For Peons :

(i) candidates should not be matriculates ; and

(ii) they should be within the age limit of 18 to 24 years.

The above criteria are, however, relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates.

Selection for Appointment of Deputy Collectors to Special Pay Posts in Central Customs & Excise Department

6263. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 71 dated the 23rd February 1973 and state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution and for appointment to the special pay post to which the Deputy Collector referred to in part (c) of the reply has been appointed;

(b) if so, whether he would lay a copy thereof on the Table and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which selection of Deputy Collectors for appointment to special pay posts at Delhi/New Delhi either in the Central Customs and Excise Board's Office or in other offices under it is made and whether it is done on an all-India basis or otherwise; and

(d) the manner in which the selection to this post has presently been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This special pay post is included in the cadre of Deputy Collectors of Customs and Central Excise. Appointment of a Deputy Collector to this post is not a promotion from the grade of Deputy Collector but is only a transfer from one post to another within the same cadre.

(c) and (d). Selection of Deputy Collectors for appointment to special pay posts in the Board's office or in other offices under it is made on considerations of suitability having regard to the officer's knowledge, experience, aptitude etc. For this purpose, a number of officers in the grade of Deputy Collector are considered in the order of their seniority which is on all-India basis. The officer appointed to the special pay post referred to in part (a) of the Question was also selected on this basis. Appointments of Deputy Collectors to the special pay posts in the Board's office are made with the prior approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet in terms of the Scheme for staffing senior administrative posts in the Central Government Secretariat.

'Seizure of Third Party Goods by Collectorate of Central Excise, Madurai'

6264. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 618 dated the 23rd February, 1973 and the statement laid on the Table in implementation of the assurance given in the earlier question referred to therein and state:

(a) the remedial measures which Government propose to take to either recover the Excise Duty paid by the buyers to the original 'licencees' or 'manufacturers' before removal of the goods from the latter or ensure its refund to the former who have been penalised to pay the double duty for the same goods;

(b) the reasons for not enforcing recovery of the dues already paid by buyers to the original 'licencees' or 'manufacturers' for which they hold valid receipts;

(c) the reasons for enforcing recovery of storage charges on these goods on which duty had already been paid before removal; and

(d) the present position regarding the release of goods held over for want of payment of storage charges and the relief which Government propose to give in such genuine cases of hardship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). As already explained in the statement in fulfilment of assurance arising out of a reply to an earlier Question by the same Hon'ble Member, on the same subject, the Central Excise Department is concerned with payment of Central Excise duty into Government account either by the manufacturer, or if the duty has not been paid by him before removal of the goods from the factory for sale to another person, from that person who has come to possess such non-duty paid goods. If the buyer pays an amount equivalent to the duty as a part of the price to the manufacturer but this amount is not credited as excise duty into Government account, there is no provision in the Central Excise law to enable the Central Excise Department to intervene in the trade transactions to recover such amount, paid by the buyer, from the manufacturer, or ensure its refund to the buyer. In such a situation, if the buyer feels aggrieved, the remedy for him lies in taking legal proceedings against the seller.

(c) Position with regard to payment of duty has been explained in reply to parts (a) and (b) above. Regarding storage charges, the position, in law, is that these become payable by the owner of the goods which are seized and held liable to confiscation. Those goods on which proper duty has been paid into Government account not being liable to seizure, the question of storage charges becoming recoverable in respect thereof will not arise.

(d) At present, there is no case where release of goods is held up for want of payment of storage charges.

Revocation of the Registration Certificate in respect of M/s Howrah Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., Calcutta

6265. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2609 on the 1st December, 1972 and state:

(a) the stage at which the revocation of the registration certificate in respect of Messrs. Howrah Cotton Textile Mills Limited, Calcutta stands at present; and

(b) when final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Necessary orders revoking the Registration Certificate of Messrs Howrah Cotton Textile Mill were issued on 16th March, 1973

भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा कपास की खरीद

6266. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रुई निगम ने कपास की खरीद के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ केन्द्र खोले हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने और ये किन स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रों की अब तक की प्रगति क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रुई निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में चालू रुई मौसम

1972–73 के दौरान रुई की खरीद के लिए 11 केन्द्र खोले हैं। उनके स्थान तथा 24-3-73 तक उनके द्वारा वहा पर की खरीदारियां निम्न प्रकार हैं

केन्द्र	गाठो मे रुई की खरीद
अनजाद	593
करवाहू	1050
बरहानपुर	123
घामनोद	887
खडवा	933
खरगोन	611
पन्धूरना	1132
सानावाद	690
सन्धवा	228
उज्जैन	358
वदनवार	127
	6732

मध्य प्रदेश के होशगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड जिलो मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको में गबन के मामले

6267. श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों मे मध्य प्रदेश के होशगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड जिला म स्थित राष्ट्रकृत बैंको मे गबन के कुछ मामले हुए थे

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) क्या कुछ मामलों मे ऋण बट्टे खाते में डाल दिये गये हैं; और यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) से (ग) पजाब नेशनल बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि होशगाबाद जिले मे इसकी पिपरिया शाखा मे 1970 के वर्ष मे कदाचारो और अनियमितताओं की कुछ घटनाये हुई हैं। कुछ अन्य पार्टियो के विरुद्ध एक पुलिस केस और दीवानी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। शाखा अधिकारी का उस समय बैंक की सेवा से हटा दिया गया और उसकी भविष्य निधि (बैंक का अशदान) तथा उपदान बैंक द्वारा रोक लिये गये है। बैंक ने यह भी बताया है कि उपरोक्त मामलो के सम्बन्ध मे 1,01,558 /- रु० की राशि बट्टे खाते डाल दी गई है।

अन्य 13 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने पिछले तीन वर्षों मे मध्य प्रदेश के होशगाबाद तथा पूर्वी निमाड जिलो मे गबन के किसी मामले की सूचना नही दी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा डिजाइनिंग केन्द्र की स्थापना

6268. श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश मे एक हथकरघा डिजाइनिंग केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर में पहले ही एक बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र की स्थापना

6269. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

बंगलौर और कसरोद के बीच एक ट्रक से तस्करी का सोना पकड़ा जाना

6271. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1972 में बंगलौर और कसरोद के बीच एक ट्रक से भारी मात्रा में विदेशी सोना बरामद किया गया था ;

(ख) इस प्रकार बरामद किये गये सोने का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के मंगलौर प्रभाग के अधिकारियों ने 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 को विदेशी मार्का का 93.3 किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा जिसका मूल्य भारतीय बाजार दर पर लगभग 25 लाख रुपया है। उक्त सोना मंगलौर के निकट अडियार-कन्नूर चौकी पर एक लारी से उस समय पकड़ा गया जब वह कैसरगोड से बंगलौर जा रही थी।

(ग) और (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में तीन व्यक्तियो को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

पंजाब में तस्करी का सामान पकड़ा जाना

6272. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 5 महीनो मे पंजाब मे भारतीय मुद्रा में कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध मे कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Appointment of C.S.S. Junior Section Officers to the Post of Senior Analysts

6273. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Junior Class II C.S.S. Section Officers borne

on the Finance cadre were appointed since 1st January, 1968 to Class I posts of Senior Analysts contrary to the requirements of the U.P.S.C. (Consultations) Regulations;

(b) whether some of them are still continuing in such appointments even though the Cabinet Secretariat advised his Ministry that such appointments were irregular; and

(c) if so, what steps have been or are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Export of Shoes

6274. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of exports of shoes effected annually during the last three years to foreign countries,

(b) whether the price of shoes sold to foreign countries has gone up during these years and if so, by what amount.

(c) whether the incriease in price of the sale of shoes is in any way reflected in increased earning for the suppliers and the shoes makers and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the number of shoes manufactured by Government institutions and those supplied by the private trade during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export's of Leather footwear effected during the last three years are as under:—

1970-71	Rs. 9.24 crores
1971-72	Rs. 8.63 crores
April 1972 to Jan. 1973 (estimated)	Rs. 8.17 crores

183 L.S.—3.

(b) and (c). Increase in the export prices of Leather footwear has been in the range of 3 per cent to 8 per cent. There has however, been no corresponding increase in the earnings of the suppliers and shoe makers, due to increase in the price of leather.

(d) Exact figures are not available. The number of shoes supplied by Government institutions for export are negligible and the bulk was supplied by the private trade.

Recruitment of Stenographers in the Office of Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi

6275. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi obtained a No Objection Certificate' on 30th July, 19972 from the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell, Department of Personnel, New Delhi to the effect that there were no surplus Stenographers available for nomination to the office of Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of vacancies and date on which these were notified to Central (Surplus Staff) Cell, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The 'No Objection Certificate' in question was obtained from the Central (Surplus Cell) on the 10th July, 1972, and not on 30th July, 1972.

(b) Six vacancies were notified to the Surplus Cell on 1st February, 19792.

Export of Steel Pipes and Tubes

6276. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of steel tubes exported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what incentive is given to the steel tube industry to augment their manufacture to earn more foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Export of steel pipes and tubes during the last 3 years and the current year have been as follows:—

(Value Rs. in lakhs)

1969-70	1127
1970-71	719
1971-72	741
1972-73 (April 72—Jan. 73)	675

(Source. EEPC)

(b) Facilities given to steel tube industry to augment export production include provision of principal raw material viz., H. H. strips and skelp from indigienous sources and from bulk imports organised through canalised agency, drawback of duties re-imbursement of price differential of steel supplies, railway freight concession etc.

Levy of Excise duty on domestic Electric Appliances

6277. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electrical Appliances Manufacturers Association, Malka Ganj, Delhi has sent a memorandum to him regarding increased excise duty on electrical appliances;

(b) whether during the year 1969-70 an excise duty of 10 per cent. was levied for the first time on domestic electrical appliances; and

(c) if so, what was the revenue expected as a result of this during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and what was the actual collection during each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is as under:—

Year	Revenue estimated (Rs. lakhs)	Actual realisation (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1970-71	25	33
1972-72	40	49
1972-73	50	45*

*Figures are for 10 months April, 72—January, 73.

Production of House Rent Receipt by Government Employees

6278. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether every Government empolyee has to produce house rent receipt to get rebate in income-tax assessment on the House Rent paid by him;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government not to demand house rent receipts in respect of house rent paid by the Government employee for rebate in Income-tax; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No rebate is permissible on the House Rent Allowance under the Income-tax Act. Therefore the question does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Memorandum from Tea Board Employees Association

6279. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum from the Tea Board Employees' Association, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the main demands of the employees; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The demands of the Tea Board Employees' Association, New Delhi are as under:—

- (i) Enhancement of House Rent Allowance from 15 per cent to 20 per cent;
- (ii) Payment of Bonus;
- (iii) Promotion of Attenders;
- (iv) Provision of Staff Quarters;
- (v) Filling up of vacant posts of Demonstrators Sub-Inspectors, Head Clerks, Accountant etc.;
- (vi) Implementation of Internal Rational Transfer policy;
- (vii) Healthy accommodation for staff in Zonal Office;
- (viii) Restoration of electricity in Association's Office;
- (ix) Complete halt of anti-labour policy, harassment of employees and favouratism etc.
- (x) Removal of Special Officers; and
- (xi) Open enquiry for distribution of tea caddies and expenditure on all Heads etc.

(c). The demands made by the Association are under consideration.

Voluntary Export from Cotton Textile Industry

6280. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's cotton textile industry has decided to undertake a voluntary obligation to export 15 per cent of its production in 1973;

(b) how far this voluntary undertaking is likely to meet the export targets fixed by Government in respect of the cotton textile industry; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to strictly regulate the production in accordance with the programme and policy and to ensure that no undeclared production is undertaken by the mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Indications are that the export targets will be achieved except in yarn where production has been already hit by power shortage.

(c). Government is not regulating the production pattern of individual mills. As far as undeclared production being undertaking by the mills is concerned, the question does not arise as textile goods are subjected to excise levies and excise authorities maintain account of all goods leaving the mill premises Under a Notification issued by the Textile Commissioner under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, all manufacturers of yarn, cloth and processed fabrics are statutorily required to furnish complete details of their production every month.

Export of Indian Tea to Hard Currency Areas

6281. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of Indian tea to hard-currency areas has been on the decline during the past three years;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for each of these years;

(c) the reasons for this decline; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to regain its lost position in these markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Exports of tea to free currency areas have been on decline during the past three years as per details given below:—

(In th. kgs.)

Countries	1970	1971	1972
U.K.	96,619	70,234	57,213
Ireland	4,841	5,649	5,957
West Germany	3,255	3,535	5,168
U.S.A.	7,116	9,046	7,070
Canada	3,280	3,845	2,883
Australia	3,688	3,062	3,150
New Zealand	285	313	337
Other free-currency countries	12,833	16,688	26,509
Total under free-currency countries	131,917	112,372	108,287

(c) Some of the reasons for decline in exports to free currency are—

(i) pressure of buying in Indian auctions by bi-lateral trade countries, (ii) pressure of rising domestic market, (iii) increasing competition from other producing countries particularly Ceylon, African countries, Argentina and Indonesia which can offer teas at comparatively cheaper prices.

(d) In order to boost tea trade to free currency areas, Government have *inter-alia* taken the following steps:—

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970;

(2) Rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970;

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Brussels, and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets.

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers;

(5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions;

(7) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea;

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas; and

(9) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of Tea as a bevarage *vis-a-vis* other soft drinks.

Development of Village Industries in Tripura

6282. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made to find out prospects for developing village industries in Tripura;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what are the industries proposed to be developed in the rural areas of Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Survey revealed scope for developing Handlooms, Forest based village Industries, Processing of Cereals and pulses, Ghani Oil, Leather, Pottery, Cottage Match, Gur and Khandsari, and Hand-made Paper Industries.

(c) Khadi & Village Industries Commission organised departmental activities from 1963-64. Presently Khadi work is being carried on by three institutions. 170 improved oil ghanis were installed. 3255 beehives were distributed among 747 villages. Seven Village Pottery Co-operative Societies and two Fibre Units are functioning. In all, 54 co-operatives of artisans were organised. Annual developmental programmes for Khadi & Village Industries are formulated and implemented through Tripura State Khadi & Village Industries Board and directly aided institutions.

न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन का अनुपात घटा कर 1 : 10 करना

6283. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन का अनुपात घटा कर 1 . 10 करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में कब तक कदम उठाये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). तृतीय वेतन आयोग की, संशोधित वेतन ढांचे के बारे में सिफारिश केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये अभी हाल ही में मिली हैं और आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम वेतन सम्बन्धी सिफारिशें भी उनमें शामिल हैं, और इनकी जांच की जा रही है। इन सिफारिशो से उत्पन्न होने वाले असमानता-अनुपातों के सम्बन्ध मे सही स्थिति का पता, विभिन्न सिफारिशो पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद ही चल सकेगा ।

Japanese Assistance for Industrial Projects

6284. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought special assistance from Japan for the development of certain Industrial Projects; and

(b) if so, which are those industrial projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government are exploring the possibility of obtaining assistance from Japan for additional fertiliser and steel production

Amount Advanced by Nationalised Banks for Improvement of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

6285. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money advanced for the improvement of agricultural and Animal Husbandry by the nationalised Banks during the year 1972-73: and

(b) the number of landless and Small Land holders benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Separate statistics of bank advances for the improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry are not maintained. The amount of agricultural advances provided by public sector banks outstanding at the end of June 1972 was Rs. 379.96 crores.

(b) According to the data available upto the end of December, 1971, the number of borrowal accounts of land holders upto 5 acres financed by public sector banks was 4,21,274. This is inclusive of lendings to landless agricultural labourers for purchase of milch cattle, poultry birds etc.

Formation of Tea Company by Government in Public Sector

6286. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed a Tea Company in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the names of the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors of the Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have set up 'Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.' in the Public Sector.

(b) Shri B. R. Vohra, Chairman, Tea Board is the Part-time Chairman of the Corporation and Shri D. K. Nag is its Managing Director. The other Directors so far appointed are:—

(i) Shri V. V. Parekh, Managing Director, Housing and Urban Development Corpn., New Delhi.

(ii) Shri M. N. Misra, Director, State Trading Corporation, New Delhi.

(iii) Shri L. N. Saklani, Director, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

Total number of employees working in various Airports in Assam

6287. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total number of employees working in

various airports in Assam, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4739/73.]

Number of flights operated by Indian Airlines from Calcutta to Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Back during 1972

6288. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flights operated by Indian Airlines from Calcutta to Assam, Manipur, Tripura and back during 1972;

(b) how many of the flights were delayed or cancelled with reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The requisite information for the calendar year 1972 is not readily available. However, the total number of flights operated during the period October to December, 1972 from Calcutta to Assam, Manipur, and Tripura sectors and back was 3,735.

(b) The number of flights delayed exceeding 30 minutes (including cancellations) during the above period, due to various reasons, is given hereunder:—

S.No.	Reasons	Total No. of delays	Total No. of cancellations
1	Engineering	34	4
2	Commercial (Traffic, Catering & Security checks)	8	..
3	Operations	24	..
4	Transport	2	..
5	Weather	112	11
6	Consequential	600	60
7	Miscellaneous	19	51
8	Air Traffic Control	2	..
	TOTAL	801	126

(e) Indian Airlines are constantly taking steps to improve the punctuality of their services. The causes of each delay are examined and corrective measures taken wherever possible.

India's share of hessian in world market

6289. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association has informed Government that unless immediate corrective measures are introduced, India's share of hessian in world market will be substantially reduced and the industry which earned over Rs. 250 crores worth of foreign exchange will be edged out of the world market; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In a recent communication the Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association has stressed the urgent need to abolish export duty on jute goods, to enable Indian jute goods to compete with our competitors and to contain the enchroachment of synthetics.

(b) Government have noted the suggestion of the Association. The course of exports and the incidence of export duty are kept under constant review.

Decline in foreign aid and foreign exchange reserves

6290. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of foreign aid during 1972-73 has sharply declined;

(b) whether the position of foreign exchange reserves has also declined sharply during the last three years;

(c) if so, the precise position in regard to decline in foreign aid and foreign reserves for the last three years; and

(d) what would be the impact thereof on our economy and plan implementation and whether this will necessitate resorting to more of deficit financing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) There has been a decline in the quantum of foreign aid commitments in 1972-73 as compared to the previous two years.

(b) There has been a slight fall in our foreign exchange reserves as compared to 1971-72, though our position is better than that in 1970-71.

(c) The precise position in respect of foreign aid committed and foreign exchange reserves for the last three years are as follows:

	Rs. Crores	
	Aid Committed	Foreign Exchange Reserves
1970-71	761·9	723·8
1971-72	929·2	848·7
1972-73	670·9	815·8 (Prov.)

(d) It is Government's endeavour to ensure that plan implementation is not affected and that greater resort to deficit financing does not occur.

Assam Cooperative Jute Mill, Silghat

6291. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Co-operative Jute Mill at Silghat in Nowgong District is facing acute financial crisis and is going to be closed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary financial help to tide over the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Assam State Government have reported that the Co-operative Jute Mill at Silghat is having difficulties in meeting its obligations for supply of sacking to DGS&D. There is no danger of closure of the mills.

(b) No financial assistance has been sought in this behalf.

विश्व बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री में हुई वार्ता

6292. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि विश्व बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मे फरवरी, 1973 के प्रथम सप्ताह में वार्ता हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वार्ता का सक्षिप्त विवरण और उसका परिणाम क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बातचीत सामान्य किस्म की थी और इसका सम्बंध उत्तर प्रदेश विकास से था और उस में वे दो परियोजनाएं भी शामिल थीं जिनके लिए विश्व बैंक समूह से सहायता मांगी गयी है ।

Smugglers on border areas of Assam

6293. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smugglers are very active in the border areas of Assam;

(b) the number of smugglers arrested or detained there in 1972 and upto January, 1973; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent smuggling in these border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Some activity of smugglers has been noticed in the border areas of Assam.

(b) The number of persons arrested on charges of smuggling in the border areas of Assam was 311 during the year 1972 and 35 in January, 1973.

(c) The measures taken to prevent smuggling in these border areas are as follows:—

(i) Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping watchful eye on the suspected smugglers and checking of vulnerable sectors along the land frontiers. In addition, the Border Security Force deployed on this border and the State Police also help in checking smuggling.

(ii) Holding of frequent meetings between Enforcement Agencies like Customs, Central Excise, Border Security Force and State Governments' Police to ensure better co-ordination for mutual exchange of information; and

(iii) Imparting of specialised training to the officers on anti-smuggling work.

Issuing of Import/Export Licences to Ashoka Layland

6294. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of export and import licences issued to the "Ashoka Layland" vehicle manufacturing com-

pany, the Fiat and Hindustan Motors during the years 1970-71 and 72; and

(b) whether all these licences have been utilised properly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Particulars of all Import/Export licences issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are sent to the Parliament Library.

(b) Names of the firms against whom action has been taken under the Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 and orders issued there-under for improper utilisation of licences, if any, are also published in the aforesaid publication.

C.B.I. Enquiry into the Film Distribution Business Started by Shri A. K Mishra

6295. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in Delhi Weekly 'Pratipaksha' (Hindi) dated the 29th October, 1972 about an enquiry conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation into the Film Distribution business started by Shri A. K. Mishra of Rajdhani Films Private Limited,

(b) if so, what are the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against Shri A. K. Mishra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation did not make any inquiries against Shri A. K. Mishra.

Use of charas and pot by young people in discotheques of Delhi

6296. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discotheques in Delhi have become the dens for use of charas and post by the younger generation increasingly; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to check the tendency to introduce the young people to harmful drugs and narcotics in these discotheques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Police and local Excise authorities keep a watch over the activities of the discotheques in Delhi so that no harmful drugs and narcotics or any other banned intoxicants are used in their premises. Government have no information that these discotheques have become the dens for use of charas and pot by the younger generation.

Construction of Tea Board's Stall in Asian Fair

6297. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount paid to the architect and the contractor for construction of Tea Board's stall in Asian Fair held recently at Delhi;

(b) total amount spent on visit of the architect to Darjeeling and other areas; and

(c) whether the Board did not consider the panel of architects of the Directorate of Exhibitions of Government but appointed an architect who was asociated with the construction of house of a senior officer of the Board at New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) For the construction of Tea Board's Stall in Asian Fair, a sum of Rs. 1,84,320 has been provisionally paid to the Central Public Works Department subject to final adjustment. An *ad-hoc* payment of Rs. 8000 has been made to the Architect for interior designing and decor.

(b) The Architect did not make any visits to Darjeeling and other areas.

(c) The Architect for interior designing of the Board's stall was appointed from the list of approved architects and interior designers prepared by the Asian Fair authorities.

Transfer of Headquarters of Tea Board Chairman to Delhi

6298. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS:
CHOWDHUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the headquarters of Tea Board Chairman has been transferred to New Delhi;

(b) if not, the total number of days in 1971-72 and 1972-73 he spent at New Delhi on duty, the total amount paid for his air fare and daily allowance for duty at New Delhi, and

(c) whether any house building loan had been granted to him for construction of a house at New Delhi and if so, whether he took any earned leave in connection with construction of his house or was permitted to attend office at New Delhi during the period of construction of his house?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

	1971-72	1972-73 (upto February, 1973)
(b) Total number of days spent on duty in New Delhi . .	77	95½
Air Fare .	12203·10	17846·50
Daily Allowance	1809·50	2244 25

(c) Chairman, Tea Board had been granted house building loan by the Uttar Pradesh Government. He had not taken any earned leave during the last two years.

Prior-Permission by Chairman Tea Board to sell his Car

6299. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Chairman of Tea Board obtained prior permission before selling his Mercedes Car to a tea firm and if so, what was the price received;

(b) the date of sale, date and value of original purchase and total mileage run; and

(c) whether he has drawn any Car Advance after the sale of his Mercedes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The price received was Rs. 44,000.

(b) The car was sold on 4-1-1971.

The car was purchased in Germany in October, 1961 at about Rs. 10,000. On import into India in 1965 a duty of about Rs. 11,000 was paid plus usual freight and insurance. The date on

which the car was sold, it had done only 47,000 kilometers.

(c) No, Sir.

Central Aid to West Bengal for Development of Powerloom Cooperatives

6300. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total amount of assistance given by the Union Government during the last three years for the development of Powerloom Cooperatives in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) The development of powerloom industry in West Bengal is primarily the concern of the State Government. The Central assistance to the State is granted for its Annual Plan Scheme; powerlooms are included in the Village and Small Industries for which provision is made in the State's Annual Plan. This assistance is provided by way of block loans and grants for the State's Plan as a whole and is not related to any specific scheme or programme. Besides the block assistance, no assistance specifically for the development of powerloom cooperatives has been provided to the Government of West Bengal by the Central Government during the last three years.

Issue of No Objection Certificate by Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Buildings occupied by Income-tax Department and Nationalised Banks in Bombay

6301. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-Tax Department and some nationalised banks recently occupied some newly constructed buildings in Bombay in spite of a number of construction irregularities in them;

(b) whether the Bombay Municipal Corporation had initially refused to issue a no-objection certificate to these buildings but it was later persuaded by the parties concerned to issue a no-objection certificate; and

(c) the action taken or being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). So far as the Income-Tax Department is concerned, the position is that a newly constructed building at Tardeo, Bombay was hired. The Bombay Municipal Corporation had pointed out no construction irregularities to the Department; nor had the Department approached the Corporation for regularisation of any such irregularity. As, however, the landlord was experiencing some difficulties with the Corporation for using the building as commercial premises and the Income-tax Department was in urgent need of additional accommodation at reasonable rates, the Income-tax Department wrote to the Municipal Commissioner for getting the premises cleared for early occupaion by it. The premises were occupied only after the Municipal Corporation issued the Occupation Certificate.

As regards accommodation hired by Nationalised Banks, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Rehabilitation of People affected by floods in Dhenkanal District, Orissa

6302. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 lakh people who affected by floods of July, 1972 in 15 blocks in the District of Dhenkanal, Orissa, have been fully rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the amount spent for this purpose; and

(c) what steps were taken to complete the relief works before the end of the 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Formulation and implementaion of relief programmes is the responsibility of the State Government. Central Government provide financial assistance towards relief and rehabilitation measures undertaken by the State Government for the State as a whole. An amount of Rs. 9.42 crores has been released to the State Government towards expenditure on various relief measures in 1972-73 necessitated on account of cyclone, drought and floods.

इलाहाबाद के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को सहायता

6303 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद जिले की सूखा प्रभावित करछना और मेजा तहसीलों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दो करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी है और इतनी ही राशि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में देने का आश्वासन दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राशि का उपयोग उन तहसीलों में किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र राज्य के व्यय के लिए दी जाती है, किसी क्षेत्र-विशेष के व्यय के लिए नहीं क्षेत्रों का चयन करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । 1972-73 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार को बाढ़ और सूखा संबंधी विभिन्न उपायों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 5.65 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गयी है ।

Purchase of Industrial Plants from Europe

6304. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industrial organisations in Europe offered to sell their entire plants as their products had become less profitable owing to increased Labour cost; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have been finalised by Government and the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See*. No LT—4740/73].

Modernisation of Art Silk Textile industry

6305. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether art-silk textile industry has blamed Government to have applied a sudden brake on their modernisation plan by refusing to allow the import of circular knitting machinery; and

(b) if so, the reasons for refusal of import thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There have been reports in a section of the press to the effect that import of circular knitting machines have not been allowed in the art silk

sector. This is, however, not correct. Requests for import of these machines are considered on the merits of each case and import is allowed in terms of the Import Trade Control Policy.

Central Study Team to Bihar to Assess Drought situation in that State

6306. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central team had been sent to Bihar to assess the alarming drought situation and financial requirements of that State; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team and Centre's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Two Central teams visited the State during 1972-73. The first Central team had recommended a total ceiling of Rs. 3.2 crores. The second Central team revised this ceiling upwards and the ceilings adopted on the basis of its report are as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
Relief Items	11·90
Loan Items	1·50
TOTAL	13·40

An amount of Rs. 10 crores has been released to the State Government as against the ceiling on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported.

Accounts of former Rulers in Foreign Banks

6307. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the former Princes affected by the abolition of princely privileges had their accounts in the foreign banks at the time of abolition of privy purses; and

(b) if so, the names of these Princes and the amounts in the banks concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4741/73.]

Recovery of Pre-partition debt from Pakistan

6308. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government for recovery of pre-partition debt of Rs. 300 crores due from Pakistan;

(b) whether interest is chargeable on this amount and if so, the amount of the interest accrued thereon; and

(c) whether Pakistan has agreed to pay interest thereon and if not, the further action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Under the partition arrangement concluded in December, 1947, Pakistan's partition debt to India was repayable in 50 annual equated instalments of principal and interest commencing from 15th August, 1952. Despite efforts made on various occasions, no agreed settlement has so far been reached about the quantum of debt due from Pakistan nor has Pakistan made any payment in this regard.

Explanation of Policies by Indian Investment Centre to Indians abroad

6309. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian investment centre which has its branches abroad is explaining its policies to the Indians; and

(b) if so, what concessions are likely to be given, and how many cases have been forwarded to the Indian Government by the Investment Centre for its approval?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import policy provides for special facilities to Indians returning from/residing abroad who wish to set up industries in India. Details of the Scheme are given in the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book—Vol. I) for 1973-74. Seventeen applications have so far been received through the Indian Investment Centre.

Payment of Taxes by National and Grindlays Bank

6310. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian Taxes paid by the National and Grindlays Bank year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether there are arrears;

(c) whether his Ministry has received letters from a former officer of the National and Grindlays Bank containing allegations of tax evasion against it and if so, the nature of such allegations; and

(d) what action if any, has been taken on these allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The details of income-tax paid by the National and Grindlays Bank year-wise during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Regular tax	Advance tax	U s 140A	Total
1969-70 . . .	2,53,000	37,57,000	3,99,000	44,09,000
1970-71 . . .	7,26,000	22,19,000	Nil	29,45,000
1971-72	7,36,000	1,64,62,000	3,36,000	1,75,34,000

(b) There are no arrears as on 23-3-1973.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received letters from a former official of the Bank containing certain allegations against the Bank. Some of the allegations made against the bank are as follows:—

(a) Improper valuation of perquisites provided to top officials of the bank.

(b) Improper claims of depreciation in regard to bank's buildings other assets.

(c) Evasion of Income-tax by the pensioners of the bank settled in U.K.

(d) Non deduction of tax at source from interest paid to non-residents.

(e) Improper claims of certain expenses.

(d) Investigations in regard to those and other allegations are in progress.

Rise in deficit of the Current Budget

8311. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the spokesmen of the Finance Department told pressmen on 1st March, 1973, that deficit in the current budget may rise from the present estimate of Rs. 85 crores to Rs. 200 crores in course of implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission;

(b) if so, whether he was authorised by Government to state in advance that the expected expenditure to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission may be incurred by Government to the extent of Rs. 115 crores;

(c) if so, the basis of such advance estimate;

(d) whether such advance observation regarding expected financial commitment of the recommendations by the Pay Commission, is an indirect attempt to influence the decision of the Commission; and

(e) if not, the justification of such advance observation by the Government spokesman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). The question apparently refers to the Press briefing held by the Finance Ministry officers on the 1st March, 1973. When the Finance Ministry officers were asked whether there will be additional deficit financing on implementing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, it was explained that the deficit financing may possibly go up to even Rs. 200 crores. A high-powered body like the Pay Commission could hardly be expected to be influenced by any such statements made by the officers of the Finance Ministry.

जनरल इंश्योरेंश कम्पनी पटना में घोटाला

6312. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित "पटना टाइम्स" के 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 और 18 फरवरी, 1973 के अंकों में प्रकाशित क्रमश. "जनरल इश्योरेंस कम्पनी में भयंकर घोटला" और "जनरल सोसाइटी में गोलमाल" नामक समाचारों की और आकृष्ट किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके बारे मे सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) आरोप ये थे:—

(i) पूजीपतियों के प्रतिनिधि ही बीमा कम्पनियों के अभिरक्षक बने हुए है और उनके संरक्षण में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है ।

(ii) मोटर-बीमा के गलत अथवा बढ़े-चढे दावों का भुगतान किया जा रहा है ।

(iii) एक विविध बीमा कम्पनी की पटना स्थित शाखा के शाखा-प्रबन्धक ने, शाखा में की गयी

अनियमितताओं पर पर्दा डालने के लिए अपने रिश्तेदारो को महत्वपूर्ण पदो पर नियुक्त किया है । इस शाखा का लेखाकार, शाखा प्रबन्धक का भतीजा है और उसने पजाब नेशनल बैंक में दो खाते खोले है। यदि इन खातो की जाच की जाय तो सनसनीपूर्ण तथ्य प्रकाश मे आयेंगे ।

(iv) किसी बीमा कम्पनी के एक चपरासी को पहले अधीक्षक और बाद मे निरीक्षक नियुक्त किया गया । शाखा-प्रबन्धक एवं अन्य निरीक्षक के नाम मे कारोबार करते है ।

(v) कलक्टरी मे काम कर रहा एक व्यक्ति बीमा कम्पनी मे निरीक्षक के रूप मे भी काम कर रहा है ।

उपर्युक्त आरोप विशिष्ट प्रकार के नही होने से इनकी बाबत कोई कार्यवाही नही की जा सकती थी । यदि कोई विशिष्ट आरोप प्राप्त होंगे तो सरकार उनकी जाच करेगी ।

Tea Delegation to South America

6313 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last three years any proposal for sending out a tea delegation to South America was discussed by the Export Promotion panel for America of Tea Board and if so, what were the observations of the Panel;

(b) the names of the countries in South America which Tea Board Chairman visited in 1972 and the purpose of the visit; and

183 L.S.—4.

(c) the nature of control on tea imports including import duty prevailing in South American countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Proposal for sending a delegation to North and South Americas was discussed at the meetings of Panel 'B' of the Export Promotion Committee held in July 1970 and March 1971. The views of the Panel to keep the proposal in abeyance were placed before the meeting of the Export Promotion Committee. This Committee decided to defer the same.

(b) Chairman, Tea Board did not visit any South American countries in 1972.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Specific Export Obligations on British Collaboration Projects

6314 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Noel Burne, leader of the British Business Mission, now touring India, has stated that the British industry would not like the Government of India setting any specific export obligations on their collaboration project; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government of India have no knowledge of any such statement having been made by Mr. Burne, leader of the British Business Mission.

(b) Does not arise.

Evasion of Income-tax by Koday's Manufacturer of Liquor in Bangalore

6315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that (Koday's) manufacturer of liquor in Bangalore is evading Income-tax and Central Sales Tax; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Certain investigations regarding evasion of income-tax by Khoday's group of concerns are being made. Action as provided under the law will be taken on the basis of the results of the investigations.

As regards evasion of Central Sales tax by M/s. Khoday's, no instance has come to Government's notice.

केन्द्रीय करों में बिहार के भाग में वृद्धि

6316. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
श्री के० एम० मधुकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कर आय में अपने भाग में वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुरोध की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार को बिहार सरकार से केन्द्रीय करो और शुल्कों में उसके हिस्से मे वृद्धि करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नही हुआ है ।

Purchase of Cardamom for Export by STC

6317. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered the Cardamom market for the purchase of Coorg variety cardamom for export; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation obtained certificate of registration as dealer from Cardamom Board in November, 1972 and exported 500 Kilograms of Cardamom (Coorg Green) valued at Rs. 0.28 lakh to Japan during 1972-73 Efforts to market additional qantities of cardamom are in progress through a network of State Trading Corporation's offices abroad.

Stricture passed by Delhi High Court against Hindi officer of Finance Ministry

6318. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has passed any stricutures against the Senior Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, in what manner and under what circumstances; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). On receipt of the Delhi High Court judgment in civil writ No. 1055 of 1970 it had appeared that a view was possible that the Court had made certain adverse observations against the Senior Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance. The matter is under examination.

Amount spent on maintenance of imported cars/staff cars in Government of India offices

6319. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the maintenance of imported cars/staff cars in use in the Government of India Offices during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent by Government on import of spare parts for these cars in foreign exchange during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to replace these imported cars by indigenous cars; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). The use of imported cars is already restricted to the minimum. They are maintained mainly for the use of V.I.Ps., or in connection with protocol requirements or for certain kinds of specialised field jobs. However, as and when occasions for replacing the existing imported cars arise, the question of replacing them by indigenous cars is invariably examined.

Discussion with Yugoslavia Delegation for Export of Wagons

6320. SHRI M. S SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held with the Yugoslavia delegation in March, 1973 to export Rail Wagons and

(b) if so, the nature and outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) No discussions were held with the Yugoslav delegation that visited India in March, 1973 on export of railway wagons deal, the agreement on which has already been signed. Both sides, however, agreed that there are possibilities of further cooperation between the two countries in several sectors such as railway wagons.

Gradual extinction of Brass and Bell metal industry

6321. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brass and Bell Metal Industry is on the way to gradual extinction;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether Government have ever suggested any specific remedy for revival of this industry; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is the policy of the Government to encourage the development of handicrafts including brass and bell metal industry. The All India Handicrafts Board have been assisting the brass and bell metal industry in the country in diversifying the line of production by evolving new export oriented designs and making them available to the industry through their four Regional design Centres.

Artisans, Middlemen and Traders engaged in Brass and Bell Metal Industry

6322. SHRI R P DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artisans, middlemen and traders engaged in the Brass and Bell Metal Industry in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are aware of the sad plight of the artisans in the State of West Bengal, if so, the rate of wage per artisans per day; and

(c) the number of days in a month for which the artisans are engaged on the production of Brass and Bell metal wares?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A, C. GEORGE): (a) There are about 20,000 artisans and 2 000 middlemen and traders engaged in Brass and Bell Metal Industry in West Bengal.

(b) There is no peculiarity in the working conditions of the artisans in West Bengal. The rate of wage for artisans per day varies from 2/- to Rs. 5/- depending on the individual skill and craftsmanship.

(c) About 20 days in a month.

बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ में अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में जांच प्रतिवेदन

6323. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के नियामक मंडल ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग में फैली अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये श्री के० रामचन्द्र और श्री रतीया दत्ता द्वारा वर्ष 1969 में एक जांच समिति का गठन किया था ;

(ख) क्या समिति ने जांच पूरी कर ली थी और प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(घ) सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी आनी है ।

(ग) और (घ) ऊपर (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के बारे में बडेरा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

6324. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिये

वर्ष 1970 से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्री बडेरा को नियुक्त किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका जांच प्रतिवेदन अब तक प्रकाशित न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) सरकार बडेरा समिति के प्रतिवेदन को कब तक प्रकाशित कर देगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठते ।

बिहार राज्य ग्रामोद्योग के कर्मचारियो की भविष्य निधि का गोलमाल

6325. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कुछ अधिकारियो ने कातने वालो, बुनकरो और अन्य श्रमिको की भविष्य निधि की काफी बडी राशि का गोलमाल किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जाच करने का कोई आदेश दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है , और

(घ) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :(क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

यूनियन बैंक बम्बई से ले जाई गई धनराशि

6327. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनाक 7-3-1973 के दैनिक 'वीर अर्जुन' मे प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार यूनियन बैंक, बम्बई से एक व्यक्ति ने 8000 रुपये चुरा लिये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस व्यक्ति का नाम क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध मे अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख). यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सूचना दी है कि 5 मार्च, 1973 को बम्बई की मुलुन्द स्थित बैंक के काउन्टर से 8500/- रुपये (8000/- रुपये नही) की राशि चुरा ली गई/छीन ली गई थी तथा अपराधी को ढूढने के प्रयत्न किये जिसका नाम पता नही है, सफल नही हुये । बैंक ने मामले की सूचना पुलिस को दे दी है तथा उसकी जाच हो रही है ।

Visit by World Bank Team to drought affected areas in India

6328 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank Team visited certain chronically drought affected areas during January, 1973 in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the visit of these areas and the outcome of the Mission;

(c) whether the World Bank propose to undertake some projects in drought affected areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the main features of the projects proposed, the number of

projects, statewise, and financial commitments made by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A Mission of the World Bank visited a few districts in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore where the centrally-sponsored droght-prone area programme is under implementation

(b) The purpose of the visit was to study the activities being undertaken under the programme

(c) The possibility of obtaining assistance from the Bank Group is under consideration

(d) The centrally sponsored programme is already under implementation It is premature to indicate the extent of assistance likely to be forthcoming from the World Bank group.

आयात लाइसेंस देने की प्रक्रिया

6329 श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वस्तुओ अथवा मशीनो के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना पडता है और यदि हा, तो उसके लिये क्या प्रक्रिया है और विदेशो से वस्तुये या मशीनें आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस या परमिट कितने समय मे मिल जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : जो वस्तुयें या मशीनें, आयात नियंत्रणाधीन है उनका आयात करने के लिये आयात लाइसेंस आवश्यक है । इस सम्बन्ध मे आवेदन-पत्र देते समय लागू हैंड-बुक-इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल तथा इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कन्ट्रोल पालिसी मे दिये गये नियमो तथा प्रक्रियाओ के अनुसार सम्बद्ध लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारी को आवेदन-पत्र देना होता है । यदि आवेदन-पत्र हर प्रकार से पूर्ण होता है तथा मशीनरी और कच्चे माल/फालतू पुर्जों के लिये आयात लाइसेंस जारी करने मे क्रमश. लगभग 60 दिन तथा 30 दिन लगते हैं ।

Hunger Strike by Employees of MMTC on 5-3-73

6330 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of MMTC went on 24 hours hunger strike on the 5th March, 1973, and

(b) if so, what were their demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) Yes, Sir

(b) Their demands covered unward revision of pay and allowances grant of some new allowances and several matters relating to organisation and personnel, staff welfare fringe benefits and greater participation in Management etc The matter is under the active consideration of Government

बिहार के राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कार्यालयो का खोला जाना

6331. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** : क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मुख्य रूप से इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले बिहार राज्य मे राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कोई कार्यालय नही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और उपरोक्त राज्य मे उनके कार्यालय कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक राज्य व्यापार निगम का सम्बन्ध है, फिलहाल निगम का कोई कार्यालय बिहार में नही है परन्तु पटना में एक कार्यालय खोलने के प्रबन्ध कर रहा है ।

जहां तक खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम का सम्बन्ध है, जिन के कार्यालय बिहार राज्य मे निम्नलिखित स्थानो पर स्थित है :—

(क) झुमरी तलैया

(ख) वा राजम्दा

(ग) नौमण्डी तथा

(घ) गुम्रा

(ङ) गिरीडीह

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा बिहार के लोह अयस्क खरीदा जाना ।

6332 **श्री चिरंजीव झा** क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसा लौह अस्यक, जिसमे कुछ निर्धारित प्रतिशत मे लोहा होता है और जिसके लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने अन्य देशों के साथ करार किये है, बिहार मे भी उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को बिहार से लौह अस्यक खरीदने मे क्या कठिनाई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, निगम बिना किसी कठिनाई के नियुमित आधार पर बिहार मे लौह अयस्क खरीदता रहा है ।

Export of wagons

6333. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of wagons exported during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): The number of wagons exported during the last 3 years, year-wise has been as follows —

1969-70	24 Nos
1970-71	463 No .
1971-72	691 Nos.

Declining interest of Japan in India's iron-ore

6334. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan's interest in Indian iron ore is declining and she is turning to other source like Brazil for her requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that at the end of our present contract with Japan this industry is not faced with a sudden crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Japan's interest in Indian iron ore is not declining though it meets its requirement of iron ore from other sources of supply like Australia, Brazil, Chile. Peru etc. as well.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of traditional items to GDR

6335 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GDR Government has expressed resentment over India for not exporting traditional items to that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

जोधपुर के निकट एक गिरोह से अफीम के दूध का पकड़ा जाना

6336. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने जोधपुर के निकट एक क्विटल मे अधिक शुद्ध अफीम का दूध तस्करो के एक गिरोह समेत पकडा और, यदि हा, तो उस दूध का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियो को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है , और

(ग) राजस्थान-मध्य प्रदेश सीमा स पार राजस्थान को अफीम के दूध का चोरी छिपे ले जाया जाना रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) और (ख) जी, नही । केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने जोधपुर के निकट अफीम का दूध नही पकड़ा था ।

(ग) मादक द्रव्यो के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने के लिये राज्य एव केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों जैसे राज्य आबकारी विभाग, पुलिस, सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग, केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल आदि सदैव सतर्क रहते हैं । इस तरह कीनगरानी देश के अन्दर के स्थानो तथा सीमा शुल्क पर भी रखी जाती है । राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश मे पोस्त को काश्त वाले क्षेत्रो मे निवारक उपायो को सुदृढ बना दिया गया है ।

Delayed Flights of Indian Airlines

6337 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of delayed flights of Indian Airlines on account of lack of spares, labour disputes and other reasons during the last three years,

(b) the action being taken by Government to ensure the running of these flight "On Time" to avoid hardships to passengers, and

(c) the extent of loss suffered by Indian Airlines as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) The total number of flights delayed during the last three financial years due to various reasons is given hereunder:

1970-71	32860
1971-72	26943
1972-73	32426

(b) Indian Airlines are constantly taking steps to improve the punctuality of their services The causes of each delay are examined and corrective measures taken wherever possible.

(c) Indian Airlines serve soft drinks and meals for delayed/cancelled flights, and also provide hotel accommodation in case of cancelled flights The expenditure incurred on this account during the last three years is given hereunder

		(Rupees in lakhs)
1970-71	. . . .	21 81
1971-72	. .	15 79
1972-73	. (estimated)	26 00

Percentage of utilisation of Boeings and other aircraft in Indian Airlines during 1972-73

6338 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the percentage of utilisation of Boeings and other aircraft, separately, in Indian Airlines during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) The percentage of utilisation of Boeings and other aircraft in Indian Airlines during 1972-73 (up to January, 1973) is as follows —

Type of Aircraft	Percentage of utilisation for the period 21-4-72 to 31-1-73)
HS-748 .	78 6%
Caravelle . .	89 3%
Boeing . .	88 5%
F-27 (Fokker Friendship)	90 4%
Viscount . .	86 2%
Dakota . .	68 8%

Increase in expenditure in the office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

6339 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on T A, D A, contingency and overtime in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna in the year 1972-73 and

(b) the reasons for increase in the expenditure if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The expenditure incurred on TA/DA, Contingencies and Overtime Allowances in the office of the Controller of Defence Acconts, Patna, in the year 1972-73 was as follows —

	Rs
(i) TA/DA . .	5,31,162
(ii) Contingencies	4,71,600
(iii) Overtime Allowances	1,01,768

(b) The reasons for the increase in the expenditure are given below —

(i) *TA/DA*

As comparedto 1971-72, there was an increase of Rs 25,056 in 1972-73 The additional expenditure was mainly due to increase in railway fares from April, 1972 and the full year's impact of the Refugee Relief tax imposed in November, 1971

(ii) *Contingencies*

The expenditure in 1972-73 showed an increase of Rs 27, 663 over that in the preceding year The rise in expenditure was due to the full year's impact of increase in postal rates from November, 1971 and the general rise in prices of articles of office use

(iii) *Overtime Allowances.*

The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Fixing of responsibility on every Bank Branch to help growth of prescribed minimum number of Small Industries in Rural|Urban Areas

6340. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to fix responsibility on every Bank Branch, in the rural and urban areas to help the growth of the prescribed minimum number of small industries every year in its areas of work; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As the pace of development of small scale industries in the rural and urban areas is influenced by several factors like availability of raw materials, market for the products, provision of timely credit, etc.; the overall responsibility for the development of small scale industry cannot solely rest with the banks. However, the banks have been continually advised to ensure that timely credit is provided to viable small scale industries. The outstanding of advances by public sector banks to small scale industries, has increased from Rs. 25145 lakhs on the ever of nationalisation to Rs. 53028 lakhs as on the last Friday of June, 1972.

Memorandum from All India Small Scale Lamp Manufacturers Association

6341. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Small Scale Lamp Manufacturers Association has submitted a Memorandum to his Ministry for the grant of exemption from the proposed excise duty on the goods manufactured by them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum of the Association is under examination.

Programme for Co-ordination and Development of Village Industries

6342. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared any programme for the coordination and development of village industries, including Khadi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No programme as such has been evolved so far in this Ministry. The broad recommendation of Ashok Mehta Committee in this regard were the establishment of a new organi ational set up, where a Rural Industries Commission would take the place of the present Khadi & Village Industries Commission and be the apex body to promote and co-ordinate the development of all cottage and small industries in the rural areas The body which would have statutory powers, would render advice, undertake and sponsor training and research and also coordinate the implementation of the planned programmes.

While bodies like the Handicrafts Board, Small Scale Industries Board, Coir Board, etc. may continue as expert bodies in their respective fields, there would be joint consultations between them and Rural Industries Commission. For this, appropriate co-ordinating committees could be set up. The question of setting up such a Rural Industries Commission is being examined.

Corruption in Khadi Gramodyog Commission

6343. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any report of corruption has been received by his Ministry against Khadi Gramodyog Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No, Sir.

Iron Ore Exports to Japan by MMTC

6344. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior to 1971, the MMTC had been taking forward exchange covers for its iron ore exports to Japan as a safeguard against sudden or wide fluctuations in the exchange rates;

(b) if so, whether this practice was given up from 1971 and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the absence of forward cover in 1971 and 1972 has meant a substantial loss in foreign exchange earnings due to successive weakenings of the Dollar; and

(d) the extent of losses incurred and anticipated on this account; and whether the Board of Directors of MMTC has been asked for an explanation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has been taking forward cover from 1968 onwards only to a limited extent against its anticipated sales realisation on exports of iron ore to Japan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The absence of forward cover has no impact on foreign exchange earnings of the Corporation.

(d) There is no loss in terms of foreign exchange earnings. The question of calling for any explanation, therefore, does not arise.

Gap in banking facilities between under-Banked and over-Banked States

6345. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap in banking facilities between the under-banked and over-banked States has further widened after nationalisation;

(b) if so, whether the rate of deposit mobilisation is, however, higher in the under-banked areas; and

(c) the steps contemplated or taken to remedy this imbalance during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) In absolute terms the deposit mobilisation in the under-banked areas is somewhat lower, though in relation to the small deposit base of such areas the rate of growth appears to be higher in comparision with branches opened in the better banked areas.

(c) The Government propose to continue its policy of devoting greater attention to the needs of the unbanked/under-banked areas. One of the concrete steps initiated recently is that of formulation by each bank a rolling 3 year plan for branch expansion covering the period 1973-75. The banks have been advised that in preparing these plans they should keep in mind the need to give priority to requirements of unbanked/under-banked areas.

Repatriation of Foreign Exchange by Singer Sewing Machine Company of U.S.A. by sale of "Meritt" Machines

6346. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the extent of profit repatriation by the Singer Sewing Machine Company of U.S.A. as a result of their selling "Meritt" machines in the Indian market at Rs. 245 per machine;

(b) whether these "Meritt" machines are actually manufactured by small producers in Northern India and are marketed under a Singer brand name; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop this defrauding of the public and illegal drainage of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The overall profits made by the Indian branch of Singer Sewing Machine Company between the years 1963 and 1971, after setting off the losses made in some of those years, amounted to Rs. 13.05 lakhs, which was credited to the Head Office account with the Branch. Out of that amount, the company has so far remitted only a sum of Rs. 2 67 lakhs.

(b) A Delhi based licensed sewing machine manufacturing unit is known to be supplying sewing machines to the Singer Company which sells them under its brand name of "Merritt". It is probable that the Singer Sewing Machine Company is obtaining such machines from small scale units also.

(c) These activities of the company do not attract the provisions of Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 but will come up for review when the new Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, which is now before Parliament is enacted.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

6347. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken decision not to take any loan from the Asian Development Bank;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's policy in this regard; and

(c) the benefits India has derived from this Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This decision which was taken at the time we joined the Asian Development Bank, was based on the consideration that India's own needs for assistance are large compared to the Bank's funds and particularly soft loans are not likely to be available to India, as the volume of small funds accumulated by the Bank is relatively small, and finally her seeking assistance would depribe the smaller countries of funds.

(c) In the formulation of the policies of the Bank affecting the reorganisation, India's counsel is received well, as we have decided not to borrow from the Bank. Also India has been able to secure some contracts for the provision of goods and technical services to projects financed by the Asian Development Bank.

Names of Cities in Kerala for which Air Services have been Demanded

6348. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Kerala State for which air services have been demanded; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The cities in Kerala State for which air services have been demanded by different parties are as under —

(i) Quilon

(ii) Cannannore

(iii) Khozhikode (Calicut)

Out of these, Indian Airlines have plans to airlink Khozhikode (Calicut) during the Fifth Plan period

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कृषि शाखाओं द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

6349. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको की कृषि शाखाओं ने गत एक वर्ष मे मध्य प्रदेश मे किसानो को कितना ऋण दिया ,

(ख) उनको ऋण किन प्रयोजनो के लिये दिया गया ,

(ग) क्या जिन क्षेत्रों मे इस प्रकार के बैंक खोले गये है वहा सहकारी बैंको और भूमि विकास बैंकों की शाखाये भी कार्य कर रही है , और

(घ) क्या एक ही क्षेत्र मे दोनो प्रकार के बैंकों को कार्य करने मे कठिनाई हो रही है , और यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) जून, 1972 के अन्त मे मध्य प्रदेश मे सरकारी बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अग्रिम की बकाया रकम 6 98 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ख) बैंक किसानों की कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित सभी सक्षम उत्पाद प्रयासों और सहायक कार्यकलापो की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते है ।

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) विभिन्न वित्तीय अधिकरणो के कार्यचालन का समन्वय राज्य स्तर और जिला स्तर की समन्वय समितियो द्वारा किया जाता है । इन समितियों मे राज्य सरकारी और वित्तीय सस्थानो के अधिकारी होते है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न सहकारी बैंकों को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा दी गई राशि

6350. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश मे विभिन्न सहकारी बैंको को रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है ,

(ख) उक्त राशि किन-किन कार्यों के लिये दी गई थी , और

(ग) कुल कितनी राशि मागी गई थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT- 4742/73]

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अस्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के व्यक्तियों को छूट देना

6351. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अस्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिये अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को अर्हताओं आयु आदि के मामले में कोई छूट दी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन पदों के लिये छूट दी गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की छूट दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अधीक्षण संवर्ग मे अस्थायी नियुक्तियां नही की जाती ; ऐसी नियुक्तियां केवल लिपिकीय और / अथवा अधीनस्थ संवर्ग मे ही की जाती है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियो के उम्मीदवारों की आयु तथा योग्यताओं के सम्बन्ध मे दी जाने वाली आयु छूट, प्रत्येक बैंक मे भिन्न-भिन्न होती है यद्यपि अस्थायी और स्थायी नियुक्तियों के बारे में कोई अलग अलग स्तर नही है । अधिकतर बैंकों ने बताया है कि उन्होंने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को ऊपर की आयु-सीमा में पांच वर्ष की छूट दी है और सामान्य रूप से लिपिकीय और अधीनस्थ संवर्गों के लिये न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यतायें निर्धारित की हैं ।

Import through Public Sector Agencies

6352. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items which had been imported by the Public Sector Trading agencies during the last three years;

(b) whether any criteria have been laid down in this regard and if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) whether the imports of cotton, dry fruits and raw materials for plastics are completely cancelled or are proposed to be cancelled and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) List of items import of which was canalised through the Public Sector agencies during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are published in Section III of Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book—Vol. I) for the respective periods, as amended from time to time.

(b) The import of items is canalised through the Public Sector agencies keeping in view the following objectives and criteria.—

(i) Economies in prices, transport arrangements, etc. through collective bargaining and bulk purchases;

(ii) Mopping up of profits of speculative items and of items with high margins of profits;

(iii) Effective utilisation of foreign exchange resources available with the Government;

(iv) Providing better service to actual users and consumers particularly small industries;

(v) Extending the role of State Agencies where they have acquired special expertise and knowledge.

(c) (i) Cotton is canalised through a public sector agency i.e. Cotton Corporation of India The share of imports directly handled by the Corporation has increased from 26 per cent in 1970-71 to 80 per cent during the current cotton year.

(ii) Dry fruits The matter is under consideration

(iii) Import of the following plastic raw materials is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd ,

Cellulose acetate flakes

Cellulose acetate sheets/films

Cellulose acetate butyrate

Cellulose nitrate sheets and flakes

Methyl Methacrylate Monomer

Polyvinyl chloride resin powder

P V C composition including moulding powder

Polyethelene moulding powder (high and low density)

Acrylic resins

Polypropylene

Nylon Moulding powder

A.B.C. moulding powder.

चालू योजना में कोटा (राजस्थान) को विमान सेवा के अन्तर्गत लाना

6353. **श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) को दिल्ली से बम्बई, जयपुर होते हुए जाने वाली नियमित विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

मंत्रियों और संसद् सदस्यों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

6354. **श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रियो और संसद् सदस्यो पर आज तक कितना आयकर बकाया है; और

(ख) किस व्यक्ति पर सब से अधिक आय कर की राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) और (ख) संसद् सदस्यो का आय-कर निर्धारण देश भर मे फैले आय कर अधिकारियो द्वारा किया जाता है किया जाना होता है, और ऐसा कोई केन्द्रीयकृत रजिस्टर अथवा विवरण-पत्र नही है जिसमे संसद् सदस्यो (जिनकी संख्या 767 है) की ओर बकाया आयकर के बारे मे सूचना रखी जाती हो ।

31 मार्च, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों के बारे में आयकर आयुक्तों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Income-Tax Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6355 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Income-tax officers working at present in the Income-Tax Department Circle-wise and

(b) the number of Income-Tax Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them, Circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will placed on the Table of the House

Visit by British Trade Team to India

6356 DR H P SHARMA
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a 13 member British Trade Team headed by Mr N J Borne of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce during their recent visit while appreciating the quality and prices of Indian goods criticised the standard of delivery by Indian exporters as also the cumbersome export licensing procedure,

(b) if so the precise observations of the team and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The Government of India are not aware whether the British Trade Team while appreciating the quality and prices of Indian goods, criticised the standard of delivery by Indian exporters as also the cumbersome export licensing procedure

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh

6357 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the financial burden, which fell upon Government of India due to the influx of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan before the coming into existence of Bangladesh has been wiped off,

(b) what is the deficit or surplus as a result of various Bangladesh refugee levies and

(c) the proposal for utilisation of surplus levies if any and if there is a deficit how is it proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) to (c) The total expenditure on relief of refugees from Bangladesh was of the order of Rs 306 crores As against this the receipts from refugee levies imposed by the Central and State Governments are estimated at Rs 76 crores The rest of the expenditure was financed from relief aid received from abroad and normal budgetary resources

Functioning of co-operative societies under Bank of India in Saharsa, Bihar

6359 SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of co-operative societies functioning under the Bank of India' in District Saharsa (Bihar); and

(b) the total amount of loans advanced to these Societies during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the scheme of commercial banks financing primary agricultural credit-

co-operative societies. This scheme has not yet been introduced in Bihar. Such societies are not being financed by the commercial banks under this scheme in Saharsa District.

कृषक बचत योजनायें

6360. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** . क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिहार मे हुई राष्ट्रीय बचत सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड की गत बैठक मे राज्यो के वित्त मत्रियो ने "कृषक बचत योजना" प्रारम्भ करने की माग की थी; और यदि हा, तो यह कब तक लागू की जायेगी और इसका सक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : 10 फरवरी 1973 को पटना मे हुई केन्द्रीय राष्ट्रीय बचत सलाहकार बोर्ड की पिछली बैठक मे उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मत्री ने उन किसानो का मनोबल ऊचा करने के उद्देश्य से, जो अपनी बचतों को भली भाति नियोजित कर सकते हैं, "किसान बचत पत्र" चालू करने का सुझाव दिया था जिन्हें सहकारी समितियो आदि की मार्फत बेचा जा सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा प्राप्त होने पर इस सुझाव पर और आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

बिहार में बैंकों की शाखाएं और औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिए दिए गए ऋण

6361. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएं थी; और बैको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972 के दौरान बिहार मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रो और कृषि क्षेत्रो को क्रमश: कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) बिहार मे वाणिज्यिक बैंको की शाखाओ की संख्या जो 19 जुलाई, 1969 को 274 थी, बढकर दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त मे 575 हो गयी।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :—

जून, 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको के द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिम :

(लाख रुपयों मे)

	खातो की सख्या	स्वीकृत सीमा	बकाया रकम
		(रुपये)	(रुपये)
कृषि*			
(क) प्रत्यक्ष वित्त . . .	15065	351.43	280.00
(ख) अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त . . .	966	229.54	186.05
लघु उद्योग** . . .	1100	990.60	592.11

*अनन्तिम आकड़ें

**अन्य उद्योगो को दिये गये अग्रिमों का विवरण अलग से उपलब्ध नही है ।

Revenue from Excise Duty on Tobacco Cultivation in West Bengal and Cooch Behar

6362. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the total Central Excise duty collected by Government from Tobacco Cultivation in West Bengal and the District of Cooch Behar, separately during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of the schemes for giving loans by banks to the Tobacco cultivators in West Bengal and District of Cooch Behar in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The required information is as follows:—

Year	*Total Central Excise duty collected from tobacco in*	
	West Bengal	*Distt. of Cooch Behar*
	(Rs. 000)	(Rs. 000)
1969-70	9,37,59	37,88
1970-71	9,14,31	39,01
1971-72	9,97,74	47,11

(b) There are no special schemes for giving loans by banks to the Tobacco Cultivators as such, in West Bengal or in the District of Cooch Behar. However, Commercial Banks make available necessary credit for tobacco cultivation under the agricultural credit scheme, in accordance with their rules and procedures.

Formation of Tobacco Development Corporation

6363. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has finally decided to form Tobacco Development Corporation;

(b) if so, when such Corporation will be formed; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a Tobacco Marketing Board for F.V.C. tobacco. The various details regarding its constitution, functions etc. are being examined so that the Board could be established at the earliest possible.

Proposal to Establish Forecasting Centres in the Country

6364. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish forecasting Centres in the country to forecast drought situations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The India Meteorological Department issues forecasts of drought situation a few days in advance through its various forecasting centres in the country. The Meteorological Office, Poona, also issues every year three seasonal fore-

casts of probable rainfall during the monsoon and winter seasons over the Peninsula and North West India. The Department proposes to undertake intensive research in long range seasonal forecasts by introducing new factors and using computer facilities. The effort will be directed to issuing reliable forecasts for periods ranging from a fortnight to a season of 4 months for homogeneous areas. Special research projects such as the Global Atmospheric Research programme are also being planned to improve medium range forecasting techniques.

Setting up of a Spinning Mill in Manipur

6365. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given due clearance for the setting up of Spinning Mill in Manipur;

(b) if so, the proposed capacity and estimated cost of the project and the progress made in this behalf so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. 1951 has been issued to the Director of Industries, Manipur on 3-4-1973 for the establishment of new cotton spinning mill at Imphal in Manipur with a capacity of 25,000 spindles. According to the terms and conditions of the licence, effective steps have to be taken within a period of 12 months from the date of issue of the licence and the project has to be implemented within a period of 24 months from the date of issue of the licence.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of a new terminal building at Tulihal Aerodrome (Imphal)

6366. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the total absence of the normal facilities for passengers and crew of the Indian Airlines at Tulihal Aerodrome (Imphal) at present, Government are considering a proposal for construction of a new terminal building there;

(b) if so, when the work will be started and completed and what would be its basic features and cost;

(c) whether Government are aware that the delay in the matter is causing hardship to the people of this far flung area; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Construction of a new terminal building at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to provide, *inter-alia*, a passenger hall, offices, restaurant, V.I.P. room and toilets has been sanctioned. Tenders have been called twice but there has been no response. Fresh tender enquiry is being issued. The work is likely to be completed within 12 months of commencement.

Development of tourism in Manipur

6367. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Manipur in the North Eastern area has rich tourist potential which are yet to be developed;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have considered the question of extending special assistance in the matters of finance and expertise for

the development of tourism in this State and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(c) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the State Government in this behalf and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) At the request of the Manipur Administration, a report on the tourist potential of Manipur containing suggestions for the promotion and development of tourism was prepared in the Department of Tourism and sent to the Administration in November, 1970 Because of entry restrictions into the State Government are not at present in a position to include investments in the area in the Central Plan for tourism development However some tourism scheme have been included in the State s Fourth Plan

Minimum Price Fixation for Jute

6368 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have revised the minimum price fixed for jute, in view of the adverse effect of drought on jute crops, and

(b) what other steps have been taken by Government to assist the jute-growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) For the development of jute, a number of centrally sponsored schemes viz. intensive jute/mesta District programme, Special Package Programme on Jute and Mesta, subsidised distribution of certified improved jute seed, quality improvement programme, and exploratory trials in Tamil Nadu are in operation in the different jute/mesta growing states Under these schemes the Government of India is providing incentive by way of subsidy on jute seed and fertilisers, transport of fertilisers, plant protection equipment operational charges on spraying of urea construction of retting tanks. These measures aim at increasing per unit yield and improving the quality of jute fibre

Decline in Export Targets

6369 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to meet the backlog in export targets under the current plan, and

(b) the extent to which the targets have so far been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) All possible efforts are being made to achieve the Fourth Five Year Plan targets The exploration of foreign markets stepping up of export production and generation of export surpluses are continuous processes A close watch is kept on the trends of exports and suitable adjustments are made in export promotion measures, as and when considered necessary

The growth rate of India s exports during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan has varied from 4 1 per cent in 1969-70 to 8 6 per cent in 1970-71 and to 4 6 per cent in 1971-72 giving an average compound rate of about 5 8 per cent per annum.

The trends of exports have been quite encouraging during 1972-73 With an estimated increase of over 13 per cent during 1972-73 (against 1971-72), the growth of export during the first four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to exceed the target of 7 per cent rate of annual growth envisaged for the Fourth Five Year Plan

Impact of devaluation of dollar

6370. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices at which dollar and sterling have now stabilised after recent devaluation of the dollar; and;

(b) how have the prices of dollar and pound sterling affected the equivalent price of Indian rupee in the International market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Due to the float of the pound sterling since June, 1972, there is no fixed rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound sterling. On 2nd April, 1973 the dollar sterling rate was 2.48 dollars per pound sterling.

(b) The rupee sterling rate remain unchanged at Rs. 18.80 per pound, but the rupee dollar rate varies in accordance with the sterling dollar rate. On 2nd April, 1973 the rupee dollar rate was Rs. 7.61 per dollar.

Suggestions to Eastern States regarding development of tourism

6371. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have asked the Eastern States to give priority to development of tourism in their plans; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments concerned thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The development of tourism in the Eastern region was discussed at a convention on Tourism in Eastern India held last month at Calcutta, which was attended by the representatives of the Central Government and the States/Union Territories in the Eastern region. One of the recommendations of the Convention urged the constitution of a Committee of all those concerned with and interested in the development of tourism in the Eastern region for the purpose of making a detailed study of the tourism potential of the Eastern region, identifying places for tourism development and determining financial implications for assistance from the Central Government.

Policy of Progressive Increase in Public Sector Share in India's Foreign Trade

6372. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will continue their policy of progressively increasing the public sector share in India's foreign trade;

(b) if so, what would be the extent of expansion;

(c) the factors on which the expansion would depend; and

(d) whether there had been setbacks in some foreign trade fields under the Public Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As much as is possible.

(c) Suitability of various items of import/and export for canalisation through State agencies.

(d) No, Sir.

Trade between India and Yugoslavia

6373. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia visited India in the first week of March, 1973,

(b) if so, whether the prospects of exporting consumers goods and non-traditional items to Yugoslavia have become brighter with this visit; and

(c) whether trade between the two countries would be strengthened further, if so, in what way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the discussions held during this visit, both sides agreed to explore ways and means of expanding Indo-Yugoslav trade relations. The question of increased access of Indian manufactured goods in the Yugoslav market, would no doubt be kept in view It is, however, too early to express any opinion on the extent of success likely to be achieved.

Exports of Engineering goods

6374. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of the Engineering Promotion Council has suggested that India should prepare from now on to meet the potential competition from China in the Export of Engineering goods; and

(b) if so, whether in spite of Chinese structurals and other engineering goods in Hong Kong and other South-East Asian Countries having price advantage over Indian products, India at the moment enjoyed a clear superiority in quality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no severe competition from China. Even otherwise qualitywise and pricewise our exports have been competitive in these markets.

Interim Report of Sixth Finance Commission

6375 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the State Governments have submitted their memoranda to the Finance Commission;

(b) whether the Commission has been asked by the Centre to go to all the States and after consultation with the State Government submit an interim report; and

(c) if so, when the Commission would submit its interim report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Fourth Pay Commission to review the Pay Structure of Employees of Orissa Government

6376. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had taken a decision to appoint a Fourth Pay Commission to review the pay structure of their employees and remove the anomalies in the present pay scales;

(b) whether the formation of Commission had not been decided upon before the State Government was defeated; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take a fresh decision and

appoint the Chairman and members thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Government of Orissa the last Ministry had taken a decision that in view of a number of demands of the State non-gazetted Employees Coordination Committee and others relating to restructuring of pay scales and service conditions, a Pay Committee will be the appropriate forum for reviewing such issues and formulate recommendations.

(c) The position is being ascertained from the State Government.

Smuggling of Gold

6377. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of gold into India is on the increase; and

(b) the quantity of smuggled gold seized throughout the country from January, 1973 to March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the extent of gold smuggled into the country. However, on the basis of the seizures it can be said that the smuggling of gold into the country has declined since 1971 because of the rise in the price of gold abroad.

(b) The quantity of smuggled gold seized by the Customs authorities during the period January, 1973 to February, 1973 was 338 Kgs. The figures for the month of March, 1973 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार के पूर्वी भाग का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास

6378. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार के पूर्वी भाग का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास करने का केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए पूर्वी भाग में काफी ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार के इस भाग में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। बिहार में पर्यटन रुचि के स्थान सुप्रसिद्ध हैं। सीमित साधनों तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण, पर्यटन विभाग पटना, बोध-गया, राजगिर तथा नालन्दा में, जो कि बौद्ध देशों से काफी बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं, पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर रहा है।

हशीश तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की तस्करी के अपराध में हिप्पियों की गिरफ्तारी

6379. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने कितने हिप्पियों को देश में हशीश तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की तस्करी के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किया है;

(ख) क्या इस समय कुछ हिप्पियों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). "हिप्पी" शब्द की ठीक-ठीक व्याख्या करना सम्भव नहीं है। किन्तु, चरस (हशीश) तथा अन्य निषिद्ध माल के तस्कर आयात संबंधी आरोपों में गिरफ्तार किये गये सभी विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

State Bank's Foreign Loan—Wisdom questioned by Beirut Journal

6380 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in 'Mail' Madras dated 17th January, 1973, under the caption "State Bank's Foreign Loan—Wisdom questioned by Beirut Journal"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Press Report pertains to the foreign exchange loan raised by the Shipping Corporation of India through the State Bank of India, for meeting a portion of the foreign exchange requirements in respect of 2 OBO Vessels under construction in Yugoslavia. The loan is to be repaid in 5 years in 7 half yearly instalments, the first instalment being payable on completion of 2 years from the date of drawal. The loan carries a fixed rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum and is free of Indian income tax. The loan has been taken by the State Bank of India against promissory notes. The State Bank has also to incur an additional expenditure of 0.1 per cent per annum as stamp duty.

The Lebanese pound is a freely convertible currency. A specific clause was also incorporated in the Loan Agreement between the lending Banks and the State Bank of India that, unless the proceeds of the loan were convertible, the Agreement would be null and void. The loan has already been utilized by converting the amount to U.S. dollars and making the payment to the Yugoslav Shipyard. The conversion at the time of draw down did not entail any loss.

The repayment of the loan will start from December, 1974 The exchange conversion for buying Lebanese currency in international market will be guided by the prevalent movement of exchange rates at the appropriate time. This is a risk which is inherent in any international financial transaction.

There have been certain critical comments on this loan but, by and large, this transaction has been commented upon favourably.

The terms on which this loan was extended by the Lebanese Banks were considered to be acceptable by Government. The World Bank and other international financial agencies have also raised loans in the Lebanese and Middle-East markets.

Arrears of Income Tax against Film Actors and Actresses

6381. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on the 7th April, 1972 regarding arrears of income tax against film actors and actresses and state:

(a) what steps have been taken since then, to realise the arrears from the persons referred to in the statement;

(b) whether the officials of his Department had been investigating char-

ges of tax evasion against Shri M. G. Ramachandran; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Various steps to realise the arrears as provided in the Income tax Act, such as, issue of show-cause notice imposition of penalty u|s 231(1), attachment of salary u|s 226(2), attachment of bank-accounts, debts, rents u/s 226(3), issue of Tax Recovery Certificate, attachment of movable and immovable properties, grant of instalments, filling of claim before official assignee in insolvency cases etc., have been taken as a result of which substantial arrears have been realised. A Statement showing the amounts outstanding as on 29th February 1972 against the persons mentioned in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 305 for 7th April 1972, amount realised/reduced, amount outstanding as on 15th March 1973, further steps taken to realise arrears/remarks, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4743/73].

(b) and (c). There has not been any charge of tax evasion as such against Shri M. G. Ramachandran so far though there are disputed additions in his income-tax assessments and consequently proceedings u/s 271(1)(c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been initiated in respect of two years. The proceedings have yet to be completed.

Performance of Public Sector Hotels

6382. SHRI *JYOTIRMOY BOSU*: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Hindustan Standard' Calcutta dated the 22nd January, 1973 under the caption "public sector hotels report poor results"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of gross profit, the India Tourism Development Corporation made a profit of Rs. 101.84 lakhs during the year 1971-72 as against Rs. 93.83 lakhs in the previous year, from its various commercial activities including hotels. The apparent decline in the net profit of the Corporation during 1971-72, referred to in the press report is due to increased depreciation and provision for development rebate reserve

Inconvenience caused to Passengers due to lack of Seat numbers in Boeing 747

6383. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no seat numbers in Boeing 747;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether he has received any representation in the recent past regarding the inconvenience caused to the passengers on this account and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). In the Boeing 747s in the fleet of Air-India the seats are numbered and passengers are allotted specific seats. In the Boeing 737s in the fleet of Indian Airlines, however, although seats are numbered, free seating was introduced as a measure of passenger convenience. There have been complaints of families and friends travelling in groups not being able to occupy adjacent seats in the free seating system Indian Airlines have, therefore decid-

ed to give up the free-seating arrangement.

Repatriation of Funds by Companies

6385. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2755 on the 9th March, 1973 regarding remittances by foreign companies in India and state what was the total amount repatriated by each of these Companies in 1969-70 and 1970-71 and under each heading separated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): A statement showing the remittances of profits made in 1969-70 and 1970-71 by the 75 branches of foreign companies including branches of foreign banks, which were referred to in the reply to USQ No. 2755 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 9th March 1973/Phalguna 18, 1894 (Saka), is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4744/73]. Information regarding the profit remittances made by Mercantile Bank Ltd., U.K. and Mercantile Bank Ltd, Hongkong is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

During these two years EID-Parry Ltd., was the only foreign incorporated company which made remittances on account of royalty payments and the amounts remitted were Rs. 0.94 lakhs and Rs. 1.06 lakhs for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

Recovery of Taxes from Top 75 Families in India

6386. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2724 on the 9th March, 1973 and state:

(a) what is the total tax collections, under various Direct Taxes, made from each of these 75 families during the last years;

(b) what is the total amount of tax arrears due from each of these families; and

(c) what is the amount of tax arrears written off against each of these families during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2724 for 9th March 1973, three lists containing the names of 75 top wealth-tax assessees for each of the 3 years—1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were given. Majority of the names in the three lists are common. However, the total number of assessee families in these three lists is 100. Information in respect of these families is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Inquiry Report on Stowaway Incident at Bombay Airport on 3-3-1973

6387. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-man Commission of inquiry appointed by Government to go into stowaway incident at the Bombay Airport on the 3rd March, 1973 has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under examination.

Seizure of Hashish at Delhi Air Port

6388. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hashish worth Rs. 15 lakh has been seized at Delhi Air Port from London bound passengers on 8th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On 8th March, 1973 Hashish (Charas) weighing 21.250 Kgs. and valued at about Rs. 21,000 (at the current illicit market rates) was seized at the Delhi Airport from three foreign nationals bound for Frankfurt.

(b) All the three foreigners have been arrested and further investigations are in progress.

Direction to Commercial Banks Re: Finance for Foodgrains including Imported Ones

6389. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed Commercial Banks to provide finances for the foodgrains, including imported ones handled by the Food Corporation; and

(b) if so, the justification for such a direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No direction has been issued by Government to commercial banks in this regard. However, a consortium of banks constituted by the Reserve Bank of India in April 1970, with the State Bank of India as the leader, meets the credit requirement of food procurement agencies, including the imported food grains handled by the Food corporation of India primarily because of the social objective in regulating the price as also distribution of the foodgrains, which are essential commodity for mass consumption.

बन्दरों का निर्यात

6390. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971-72 और 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान कितने बदरो का विदेशो को निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ग) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान बंदरों के निर्यात से अनुमानत: कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने का लक्ष्य है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1972) के दौरान निर्यात किये गये बंदरो की संख्या तथा मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

1971-72		1972-73 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 72)	
सं०	मूल्य (लाख रुपये)	सं०	मूल्य (लाख रुपये)
53170	37.96	15875	16.19

(ग) 1973-74 के दौरान 30,000 बंदरों के निर्यातों की अनुमति दी जायेगी। चालू इकाई मूल्य के आधार पर संपूर्ण कोटे

के उपयोग से लगभग 30 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी ।

वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान सुअर की चर्बी और गाय तथा बछड़े की खालों के निर्यात से अर्जित आय

6391. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान सुअर की चर्बी और गाय तथा बछड़ो की खाल के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान उक्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात से अनुमानत: कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का लक्ष्य है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 में सुअर की चर्बी का निर्यात नहीं किया गया है । अप्रैल, 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 के दौरान अनुमानत: 44.86 करोड रुपये की ई०आई० तथा क्रोम विधि से कमायी गई गाय की खालों तथा बछड़ों की चमड़ियों का निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) 1973-74 से अर्ध साधित खालों तथा चमड़ियों के निर्यात कोटा प्रणाली द्वारा विनियमित होंगे । इस वस्तु की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए कोटे निर्धारित करने के बारे में शीघ्र ही विनिश्चय किया जायेगा । 1973-74 में इस वस्तु के संबंध में निर्यात आय का अनुमान उसके बाद दिया जा सकता है ।

Proposal to open Civil Airport at Gorakhpur (U.P.) to Air Traffic

6392. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for opening the civil airport at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) to air traffic by starting the flights from Delhi to Bombay via Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a Defence airfield at Gorakhpur and the questions of starting air services and constructing a civil enclave are under active consideration. The routing of such services will be determined in relation to traffic flows, commercial affinity, fleet availability, etc.

चाय उत्पादकों को ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

6393. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय अनुसंधान समिति ने चाय बोर्ड मे सिफारिश की है कि चाय का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और उसकी किस्म में सुधार करने की दष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि चाय उत्पादकों को आसान शर्तों पर पर्याप्त ऋण संबंधी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) · (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

सिविल सेवाओं पर हुआ व्यय

6394. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल राजस्व का कितने प्रतिशत व्यय सिविल सेवाओं पर किया जाता है ,

(ख) कुल राजस्व का कितने प्रतिशत व्यय विकास कार्यों पर किया जाता है, और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन शीर्षकों पर व्यय बढ़ा है अथवा कम हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क)

1970–71	1971–72	1972–73 (बजट अनुमान)
83 0 प्रतिशत	84.6 प्रतिशत	82.4 प्रतिशत

(ख) ख्याल है कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत योजना व्यय की ओर है, जिसका कुल राजस्व के प्रति अनुपात नीचे दिया गया है :—

1970–71	1971–72	1972–73 (बजट अनुमान
31 8 प्रतिशत	31.0 प्रतिशत	40.0 प्रतिशत

(ग) इन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों मे हुए व्यय का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है, जिससे रुख का पता चलता है —

(करोड रुपयो मे)

	1970–71 वास्तविक	1971–72 वास्तविक	1972–73 बजट अनुमान
सिविल सेवाओ पर व्यय . .	4474	5626	5404
योजना व्यय . .	1714	2025	2624

1970-1971 और 1972 के वर्षों के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पत्र-पत्रिकाओं और पर्यटक साहित्य के प्रकाशन पर व्यय

6395. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970, 1971 और 1972 के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग ने कुछ पत्र-पत्रिकाए और पर्यटक साहित्य प्रकाशित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह प्रकाशन किन-किन भाषाओं मे हुआ और इन मे से प्रत्येक पर कितना राशि व्यय की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिह) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) प्रचार साहित्य अंग्रेजी, जर्मन, फ्रैंच, स्पैनिश, इतालियन और हिन्दी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया गया है । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी—4745/73)

Indias offer to Supply Light Engineering Goods to Kenya

6396. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have offered to supply light engineering goods to Kenya on competitive prices; and

(b) if so, the list of such items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Decline in Export of Raw Tobacco

6397 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of unmanufactured tobacco has gone down comparatively; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In the period April to February 1972-73, our exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated to be equisilver from villages in North India 37.28 crores during the corresponding period of the year 1971-72.

Smuggling of Silver out of India

6399 SHRI B S DHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the agents of smugglers are buying all available silver from villages, in North India and convert it into 35 Kg. slabs;

(b) whether these slabs are kept in bank lockers and smuggled out of the country at safe intervals with the help of some air-lines; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to stop smuggling of silver from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have no such information. However, silver is received in Bombay which is the principal bullion market in the country and at other bullion centres from various parts of the country including northern India, mostly in ingot shape weighing about 30 to 35 kilograms.

(b) Silver slabs kept in bank lockers are declared to the Customs authorities and are not for smuggling out. There is no information that silver is smuggled out of the country with the help of some airlines. The information available with the Customs authorities indicates that silver smuggling is mostly by mechanised launches.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of silver from India:—

Systematic collection and follow up of informatoin, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc Some senior officers of the rank of Collector of Customs, Additional Collector of Customs and Assistant Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended providing for regulatory measures within the specified area extending inland upto 50 kilometers from the West Coast of India and that part of the East Coast which falls within Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The regulations provide for declaration of premises to Customs, transport of silver under cover of vouchers, maintenance of prescribed accounts and reasonable steps to avoid sales in the name of fictitious persons. The position is kept under constant review.

Unearthing of Racket in the import of Foreign Textiles in U.P.

6400. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a big racket in the import of foreign textile has been unearthed in Uttar Pradesh by the Customs Department;

(b) if so, the names of the persons involved and the value of the textiles unearthed; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) and (b). 926 bales suspected to contain imported discarded clothing were seized by Customs authorities in 1972 at various places in Uttar Pradesh as part of an operation in various cities in Northern India and Bombay, in view of the complaints regarding sale of foreign discarded garments imported against licences of woollen rags. It has not been practicable to ascertain their value so far. The names of persons from whom these were seized are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4746/73]

(c) Show cause notice under Customs Act have been issued and the cases are under adjudication.

Effect of Steel shortage on export of Engineering Goods

6401. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether steel shortage has proved a drag on the export of engineering goods and if so, the remedial steps proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): In view of short supply of steel following steps were

taken to meet steel requirements of exporters of engineering goods:

(i) supply of steel from indigenous sources for export oriented industries has been allotted a very hig priority.

(ii) a scheme for massive import of steel was formulated and announced on 18-4-72 which envisaged that requisite quantities of imported steel would be supplied to the exporting units against definite orders.

(iii) long term measures to increase capacity of existing steel plants have also been initiated.

Agreement between Tea Board and Port Commissioner, Calcutta for taking over the warehouses of Foreign Countries

6402. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board of India has entered into an agreement with the Port Commissioner of Calcutta for taking over the warehouses of the foreign countries recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose warehouses have been taken over by the Tea Board; and

(c) the steps being taken in pursuance of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decline in Indian Trade with E.E.C.

6403. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing heavily in her trade with East European countries for the past two years;

(b) whether Government have examined the matter carefully; and

(c) if so the reaction of Government in this regard and the steps being takken to make up the loss suffered by the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Exchange of goods between India and East European countries, as with other territories, takes place under world competitive prices, and therefore, the question of loss does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Mobilisation of Deposits under Small Saving Schemes

6404. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net small savings collection for the first seven months during the last financial year, *i.e.* upto October, 1972 is Rs. 129.84 crores which is more than double the figure for the corresponding period in the previous year *i.e.*, Rs. 64.37 crores; and

(b) if so, whether entire collections under Small Savings in 1972-73, if this tempo had been sustained proportionately in remaining 5 months will be more or less than the Budget estimates of 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The net small saving collections from April, to October 1972 amounted to Rs. 123.23 crores (approx.) as compared to Rs. 64.37 crores for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The latest figures of net Small Savings collections are available upto January, 1973 The net Small Savings collections from April, 1972 to January, 1973 amount to Rs 210 51 crores as compared to 126 15 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year On the basis of trend of actuals the net small savings collections during the year 1972-73 may exceed the 1972-73 revised budget estimates of Rs 300 crores. However at this stage, it is not possible to say whether the net small savings collections during the year 1972-73 will go up to the Budget Estimates of 1973-74, i e Rs 325 crores

Loan Applications received by S.B.I. Kotdwara, U P.

6405 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications received in 1972 by State Bank of India, Kotdwara (U P) for loan from small scale industries,

(b) whether some of them have been sanctioned loan, and

(c) if so, the number of applications and the amount of loan sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) State Bank of India, Kotdwara Branch (U P) have not received any application from the Small Scale Industries, established at Kotdwara

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Development of Tourist Resorts in Kerala during Fifth Plan

6406 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for the development of tourist resorts in Kerala State during the Fifth Plan period have been finalised and if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). Plan schemes in the Central Sector are not drawn up on a State-wise basis Investments have to be made keeping in view the existing and potential attraction for tourists of different areas of the country The Fifth Plan Schemes of the Department of Tourism are still under formulation. No doubt the Government of Kerala will also be drawing up plans for tourism development in the State Sector

कोलम्बो में 20 मार्च, 1973 को हुआ विभिन्न देशों के पर्यटन मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

6407 श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल अफगानिस्तान, ईरान, मंगोलिया और श्रीलंका के पर्यटन मंत्रियो का सम्मेलन 20 मार्च, 1973 को कोलम्बो मे हुआ था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कौन कौनसे मुख्य निर्णय हुए, और

(ग) उनके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को कितनी मात्रा मे लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) कोलम्बो मे 20

से 22 मार्च, 1973 तक हुई बैठक मंत्री स्तर की नहीं थी। यह दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्रीय यात्रा आयोग की एक बैठक थी जिसके स्थायी सचिवालय का उद्घाटन कालम्बो मे श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 20 मार्च को किया गया था। क्षेत्रीय आयोग के मान देशों मे से भारत, पाकिस्तान, ईरान तथा श्रीलंका का प्रतिनिधित्व सरकारी स्तर पर किया गया था।

(ख) अन्य बाते के साथ साथ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय होटल वर्गीकरण मानको के निर्धारण, प्रमुख पर्यटक सृजक मार्केटो मे संयुक्त अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षणो, दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्र के लिये विमान किरायों के ढाचे तथा शिक्षण प्रचार और अभिवृद्धि से संबंधित विषयो से क्षेत्रीय सहयोग पर विचार विमर्श भी हुआ। होटल वर्गीकरण तथा पर्यटन अनुसंधान के लिये क्रमश दो कार्य संचालक दलों का गठन किया गया था। परिषद की अगली बैठक मे संयुक्त रूप से निर्णय लेने के लिये क्षेत्रीय सचिवालय को कुछ अन्य अध्ययन करने के लिये प्राधिकृत किया गया था।

(ग) भारत सरकार यात्रा संगठनो के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ एवं उसके दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्रीय यात्रा आयोग का सदस्य है। पर्यटन विकास में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय था क्षेत्रीय सहयोग से भारत को विचारो के अदान प्रदान, विशेषज्ञ परामर्श तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओ की उपलब्धता और पर्यटन सुविधाओ को विकसित करने की सहकारी योजनाओ के रूप मे लगातार लाभ मिलते रहने की संभावना है।

Setting up of an Enquiry Committee to Check Smuggling Activities at Various Airports in India

6408 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there are people at various airports in the country who are engaged in smuggling activities

(b) if so whether Government propose to set up an enquiry committee to check their activities, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Except for stray cases in which some non-officials working at the airport were found to be engaged in smuggling activities there is no evidence to this effect

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above

अफीम का निर्यात

6409 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** . क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व की अफीम की खपत के 60 प्रतिशत भाग का निर्यात भारत से होता है,

(ख) क्या भारत मे अफीम की खेती उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र मे होती है,

(ग) क्या चम्पारन (बिहार) मे जो अफीम उत्पन्न होती थी वह उपरोक्त राज्यों मे उत्पन्न होने वाले अफीम से अच्छी किस्म की थी परन्तु सरकार ने चम्पारन मे अफीम की खेती बन्द कर दी है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चम्पारन (बिहार) मे अफीम की खेती को फिर से प्रारम्भ करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) विश्व

अफीम के कुल निर्यात मे भारत का योगदान लगभग 85 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) अफीम के उत्पादन के लिए पोस्त की काश्त मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यो के कुछ जिलो मे की जाती है महाराष्ट्र मे अफीम की काश्त नही की जाती है ।

(ग) बिहार मे पोस्त की काश्त 1910 मे बन्द कर दी गई था । बिहार मे जिस अफीम का उत्पादन किया जाता था उसकी क्वालिटी के विषय मे कुछ भी कहना सम्भव नही है क्या कि वर्ष 1910 तथा इससे पूर्व के रेकार्ड उपलब्ध नही है

(घ) चम्पारन (बिहार) मे अफीम की काश्त प्रारम्भ करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इण्डिया के विमानो मे यात्रा करने वालो की जांच-पडताल करने मे पहले से अधिक सख्ती बरतने का प्रस्ताव

6410 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश की आतरिक था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियो को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार इण्डियन एयरलाईस तथा एयर इण्डिया के विमानो मे यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियो की, यात्रा आरम्भ करने से पूर्व, पूरी जाच पडताल करने मे पहले से अधिक सख्ती बरतने का है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नागर विमानन विभाग के उडानो से सम्बद्ध सभी कर्मचारियो की पूरी जाच पडताल का प्रबन्ध करने का भी है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो प्रस्ताव की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) वर्तमान सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत विमान पर सवार होने से पहले सभी विमान यात्रियो को विशषरूप मे प्रतिनियुक्त अधिकारी द्वारा शारीरिक तलाशी ली जाती है । उनकी छानबीन करने के लिये चुने हुए विमान क्षेत्रो पर 'इलेक्ट्रानिक' यंत्र भी लगाये गये है । सुरक्षा प्रबन्धो का लगातार पुनरालोकन किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि उडानो की व्यवस्था (हैडल) करने वाले कर्मचारियो की वैयक्तिक रूप से तलाशी नही ली जाती है तथापि इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि वे सुनिश्चित रूप से विश्वसनीय हो तथा वे अपने पास आइडेंटिटी कार्ड/बैज अवश्य रखें ।

Financial Assistance to States by IDBI, IFC and ICICI

6411 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether differential financial aids have been made in preference to some States as against the claims of others by the Industrial Development Bank the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation,

(b) the break-up of the figures of the (i) 10 per cent outright grant or subsidy (ii) financial assistance and (iii) refinance assistance made by the above financial institutions to different States during last three years,

(c) the break-up of the figures of State wise applications sanctioned and awaiting clearance during the same period, and

(d) whether a review committee is proposed to set up to adopt a policy of equitable distribution of financial aid, grant and assistance to different States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The financial institutions consider individual applications for assistance on merits subject to the criteria of technical feasibility and economic viability.

(b) State-wise distribution of financial assistance and refinance assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India and financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India during the financial years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given in the statements I, II and III respectively laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4747/73.] The 10 per cent outright grant or subsidy on behalf of the Central Government is sanctioned by State Level Coordination Committees. Disbursements are effected through various agencies including financial institutions. The institutions mentioned above have not so far disbursed any amount under this Scheme.

(c) State-wise distribution of applications sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the above 3 years and applications pending as on 31st March, 1972 is given in the Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4747/73]. Similar information in respect of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

Decision on using Dum Dum Airport for Jumbo Jets

6412. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to use Dum Dum airport for Jumbo Jets also,

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the decision;

(c) whether some International Airways have also decided now to stop at Dum Dum Airport, and

(d) if so, the reason for delay in implementing this decision by various International Airways?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Air-India are planning to introduce Jumbo Jet services through Dum Dum early in the Fifth Plan The terminal and operational facilities at Calcutta are already suitable for these aircraft, and ground handling facilities will also be provided by Air India at the appropriate time

(c) Seven international airlines are already operating through Calcutta

(d) Does not arise.

Loan Advanced by Central Bank as a Lead Bank to Small Businessmen, Artisans, Weavers and Agriculturists

6413. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far advanced by the Central Bank as a Lead Bank to small businessmen, artisans, weavers and agriculturists since its inception; and

(b) whether there is any special scheme to attract farmers, agriculturists, weavers to get loan from the

bank on easier terms and if so, the nature of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member wishes to have information about the lending to specified categories of borrowers by the Central Bank in lead districts. The required information as on February, 1973, is given below:—

(As at the end of Feb. '73)

	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Small Businessmen	2549	81·66
2. Self-employed persons like artisans and weavers	4508	41·54
3. Agriculturists	33811	1418.00

The total amount of advances to priority sector by the bank in the lead districts is Rs. 19.34 crores covering 42163 accounts.

(b) Some of the special credit schemes formulated by the Bank are—

1 Agricultural schemes for financing minor irrigation purchase of tractors, production finance and allied agricultural activities such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, etc

(2) Schemes for purchase of buffaloes in the lead districts of Maharashtra

3 Financing land development in area of extreme fragmentation of holdings in Muzaffarpur District of Bihar by bringing small farmers with scattered uneconomic holdings to form viable groups. Each group benefits by composite programme of construction of deep tube wells and laying of channels.

4 Assistance provided to entrepreneurs for setting up of agro service centres as also financing of unemployed agricultural graduates for purchase of land and for undertaking agricultural operations.

5. For giving financial assistance to weavers, a scheme devised in consultation with the State Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for allowing working capital loans upto Rs. 1,500 per handloom and upto Rs. 5,000 per powerloom.

In all these cases, the normal terms and conditions governing sanction of loans such as security, margin requirements etc, are relaxed to suit the local conditions.

Opening of Branches of Lead Banks in Cooch Behar, West Bengal

6414. SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places and number of branches of the Lead Bank opened in the District of Cooch Behar, West Bengal upto the year 1972-73, and

(b) how many more branches will be opened in the District of Cooch Behar and the name of those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Upto 31st December, 1972, the Central Bank of India which is the lead bank for the district of Cooch Behar has opened 7 offices there These are located at Haldibari, Mathabhanga, Mekliganj, Tufanganj, Cooch Behar, Dewanhat and Pundibari. The Central Bank of India holds a license for opening an office at Dinhata Bank offices are also expected to be opened in due course at the following 7 places identified as growth centres in the district:—

Sitalkuchi Gosanimari, Nishiganj, Baneswar, Bamanhat or Chowdhurihat, Jamaldah and Basirhat.

Cheating of Nagercoil Branch of State Bank in Tamil Nadu

6415. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank Nagercoil Branch in Tamil Nadu was recently cheated by a group of people;

(b) if so, the amounts involved in these incidents; and

(c) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the Manager of the Nagercoil Branch of the State Bank and if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 53,700.

(c) The Bank has reported that complaints have been lodged with the local police and police investigations are proceeding.

Sending of Provident Fund Accounts Sheets to Subscribers by A.G.C R.

6416. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target month by which the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi and Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, New Delhi are required to send to the subscribers of the General Provident Fund their account-sheets;

(b) the month by which such account-sheets for 1972-73 will be sent;

(c) the reasons for delay, if any; and

(d) what steps will be taken to ensure that such target months are adhered to for these returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) By the end of August of the succeeding account year.

(b) By January, 1974.

(c) and (d). The maintenance of a large number of G.P.F. accounts was computerised in two stages in the office of the A.G.C.R. with effect from 1st April, 1970 and 1st April, 1971. Computerisation was also started in the office of Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous with effect from 1st April, 1971. The switch over from the manual system to computers involved various transitional difficulties and problems, resulting in the closing of the accounts for 1971-72 and 1972-73 being delayed. The delays are being reduced progressively and efforts are being made to come closer to the target month in the near future.

Subsidy granted by Tea Board to Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates in Darjeeling

6417. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans and subsidy granted by Tea Board to Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates in Darjeeling;

(b) whether the progress of repayment of loans is satisfactory and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these two Estates forced their workers under an agreement concluded last year to forego Bonus and provident fund contribution after an illegal closure; and

(d) whether other Tea Estates under the same management have since been and are being granted loans and subsidy on liberalised terms by Tea Board even after violation of established Labour Laws of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates.. Pvt. Ltd., are the owners of only two tea Estates *viz.* Dooteriah Tea Estate and Kalej Valley Tea Estate. The following loans and subsidies have been sanctioned, disbursed and outstanding under the three financial Assistance Schemes of the Board:—

Plantation Finance Scheme	Dootariah Tea Estate	Kalej Valley Tea Estate
	Rs.	Rs.
Sanctioned	3,96,000 (in 1965)	2,20,770 (in 1967)
Disbursed upto 31-3-73	3,30,000	1,30,635
Replantation Subsidy Scheme		
Sanctioned	98,760	—
Disbursed (upto 31-3-73)	17,190	—
Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme		
Sanctioned	1,73,960.70	2,05,080·81
Outstanding	29,028.55	23,028·05

Repayment perfoımance of the Estates is satisfactoty.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) There are no other tea estates under the management of Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates Private Limited.

Proposal to entrust Airport Security to Central Industrial Security Force

6419. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to entrust the Central Industrial Security Force with airport security; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to induct the Central Industrial Security Force at the four international airports *viz.*, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, for security and related functions.

Loan obtained by State Governments from Banks and Financial Institutions for Procurement of Food

6420 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan obtained by the State Governments from the banks and financial institutions for procurement of food;

(b) whether the banks and financial institutions are free to advance loans to the State Government to any limit; and

(c) whether the banks and financial institutions are required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India or from the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The outstanding balance of the loans obtained from the consortium of Banks for food procurement operations by the State Governments during the last one year varied from maximum of Rs. 110.7 crores in June 1972 to a minimum of Rs. 23.4 crores as on the 9th March, 1973.

(b) The Consortium of Banks, which are meeting the bank-credit requirements of the State Governments and their agencies for financing procurement storage and distribution of

foodgrains, grant the advances after taking into account the estimated targets of procurement of foodgrains.

(c) The banks are required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India only before granting such advances to the State Governments. However, the State Governments are under a constitutional obligation to seek prior permission of the Central Government before availing themselves of any credit facility from the banks.

Calicut Aerodrome

6421. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the work of the Calicut aerodrome: and

(b) whether the Planning Commission has given any indication that the work will not be included in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Land measuring 213.65 acres has been acquired and fenced. The estimate of expenditure is ready. A revised project report for obtaining approval of the Planning Commission is under examination and will be sent shortly.

Under-Invoicing by Mica Exporters of Giridih and Jumri Tilaiya

6422. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale Mica is exported to the Eastern European countries, U S A Germany and Japan by the Mica Traders of Giridih, Jumri Tilaiya by under-invoicing and underhand ways, depriving Government of revenues and Customs duty; and

(b) whether any secret investigation has ever been carried out and whether any step has been suggested to stop this recurring malpractice; and

(c) whether some of the Mica exporters of Giridih are constantly being watched and if not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government have no reliable information regarding large scale export of Mica to the Eastern European countries, U.S.A., Germany and Japan by the Mica Traders of Giridih, and Jumri Tilaiya by way of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. The number of cases of under/over-invoicing of Mica detected during the last 3 years was very small as compared to the total exports, since only 2, 5 and 7 cases of under/over-invoicing were detected during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively However, in view of some seizures of Mica in the past *viz.* Rs. 2,93,000 in 1969; Rs. 68,870 in 1970 and Rs. 30,700 in 1972, the possibility of some mica being smuggled across the Indo-Nepal border cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c). Efforts are made to collect intelligence regarding manufacturers and exporters of Mica who indulge in under-hand practices. Greater care is taken to check the suspected consignments.

The following steps are being taken to prevent malpractices by exporters of Mica.

The value declared by shippers on the shipping bill is scrutinised by Customs Officers with reference to the floor price fixed up by the Government and also with the ruling market price. The consignments of Mica, except fabricated Mica, are supported by certificates of Inspection issued by Export Inspection Agency whose Officers examine the goods at the factory under statutory Quality Control and Inspection Scheme and seal packages

and before shipment these are checked up by the Customs Officers.

To check smuggling of goods, including Mica across the Indo-Nepal border, the following further steps are being taken by the Government:

(i) Required staff has been posted at Kodarma and Giridih, where most of mica is produced and traded, to collect and transmit intelligence about smuggling of mica from these areas to Nepal.

(ii) Mobile preventive parties have been set up on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods including mica, from India to Nepal and *vice-versa*.

(iii) Jeeps have been provided to make the border staff more mobile and effective.

(iv) The man-power in the Preventive parties has been increased.

(v) Close liaison is being maintained with the State authorities on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods across the border.

(vi) Co-operation of the H.M.G. of Nepal has also been sought repeatedly in this connection. The Nepal Government have informed that they have stopped issuing fresh licences for the export of mica from Nepal since the last one and a half years They have also banned the export of mica from Nepal by gift parcels.

(vii) A post of Collector of Customs has been created at Patna for unified control of the Customs formations along the Indo-Nepal border.

Allocation of foreign exchange to Tamil Nadu for Veeranam project

6423 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of foreign exchange permitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu for the execution of drinking water project known as Veeranam project; and

(b) whether the machinery for which the foreign exchange was allowed has been imported in time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) An amount of Rs. 360 lakhs in foreign exchange has been released so far to the Government of Tamil Nadu for the Veeranam Project.

(b) Most of the machinery and steel items, except for HT wire rods, have already been received by the Project.

Diversion of a large part of output by Textile Mills to keep up prices of Cloth

6424. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mills have diverted a large portion of the output to the export market with a view to create an atmosphere of shortage and to keep up cloth prices in the home market; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against such methods adopted by the textile mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports by M.M.T.C. during the Current Financial Year

6425. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

are likely to fall short of the targets during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up exports handled by the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The shortfall in exports is in respect of iron ore, coal and manganese ore. This shortfall is due to emergence of Brazil and Australia as major competitors; esclation of ocean freight rate since July, 1972; US Dollar Devaluation; recession in the steel industry till September, 1972; production short falls in the country; natural calamaties like cyclone and heavy rains in Madras and Paradeep and prolonged seamen strike in Japan. In respect of coal, shipment had to be deferred on request from Bangladesh which is our main importer of coal. All possible steps are being taken by the Corporation to step up exports.

Expansion of India's Trade with other Socialist Countries after Britain's entry into E.E.C.

6426. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain had earlier given the assurance that everything would be as before as regards economic contacts with India after Britain entered the Common Market and now there is prospect of freeze and curtailment of trade; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government for expanding relations with other socialist countries in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Britain had not given any such assurance. However, the Government is alive to the need for expanding trade with socialist countries.

Steps to clear tourist traffic at various Airports without delay ..

6427. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from number of tourists for inadequate arrangements and communication facilities at various airports;

(b) whether these complaints have been gone into; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard and what efforts, if any, have been made or are being made to clear the tourist traffic at various airports without delay and obviate endless formalities which create unwanted irritations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). While no complaints seem to have been received recently, the following measures have been taken to simplify the procedural formalities for tourists at our international airports:

(i) Introduction of a separate channel only for tourists to ensure expeditious clearance.

(ii) Elimination of the currency declaration form for those bringing foreign currency upto $ 500.

(iii) Elimination of the need for tourists to make entries regarding certain commonly used items (e g. cameras, some sports equipment etc.) in Tourist Baggage Re-export Form.

(iv) Elimination of the separate Health Declaration form.

(v) Use of simplified disembarkation card.

(vi) Exemption from duty for importing one bottle of wine in addition to 36 ounces of liquor.

Special Tariffs fixed by various Government Hotels in New Delhi

6428. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of special tariffs fixed by the various Government hotels in New Delhi for new year eve functions during the last two years;

(b) whether there has been a considerable increase in the tariffs this time and if so, why; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report in the *Motherland* dated the 30th December, 1972 and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The tariffs fixed in the public sector hotels are competitive with those in the private sector. The increase this year was due to an escalation in food prices as well as decoration costs and artistes' fees.

(c) Yes, but the allegations made are of a general nature.

Investigation into the Shrimp Exports by Union Carbide

6429. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any headway in the investigation into the shrimp exports by M/s. Union Carbide, a world monopoly concern;

(b) if so, what are the facts that have been revealed as a result of the investigation; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop further exports by this firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Government has looked into the case of M/s. Union Carbide and there was no evidence to suggest that the firm had committed any malpractice in their exports of shrimps to U.S.A.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

6430. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange reserves have lately registered a sharp decline and are likely to further decline by the end of March-April, 1973;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for February, 1973; February 1972, April, 1972 and April (end) 1973 and June (end) 1972 and June (end), 1973;

(c) the estimated, decline in the reserves currency area-wise;

(d) the reasons for the decline; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the reserves position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) India's foreign exchange reserves including Gold and SDRs, declined from about Rs. 848.7 crores on 31-3-72 to about Rs. 839.6 crores on 30-3-73; according to provisional estimates.

(b) The comparative figures of foreign exchange reserves including Gold and SDRs are as follows:—

(Rs. Crores)

	1972	1973
February	868·8	799·1@
April	853·7	*
June	845·1	*

@Provisional.

*It is not possible to give precise indicatoins of level of reserves at these future dates.

(c) The fall in reserves was due mainly to a substantial fall in dollar reserves, made up in part by net increase in other currencies

(d) The reasons for decline are imdebt service payments which were debt service payments which were not fully balanced by export earnings and net aid receipts

(e) Government is making constant efforts to strengthen the country's balance of payments Export promotion and import substitution play a major role in this as contribution to self-reliance

प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों से प्राप्त राजस्व

6431. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों मे प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करो के रूप मे जनता से कितनी राशि प्राप्त की गयी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करो से पिछले तीन वर्षों मे वसूल हुई रकमे मदवार नीचे दी गयी है —

(करोड रुपयो मे)

	1970—71	1971—72	1972—73 (दिसम्बर 1972 तक)
आयकर-निगम—			
कर सहित	839 64	10002 57	758 30
धन-कर .	15 31	25 89	*27 20
दान-कर	2 45	3 45	*2 31
सम्पदा शुल्क . .	7 86	9 11	*5 35
व्यय-कर .	@	@	0 01
सीमा शुल्क	524 02	695 67	617 28
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	1767 67	2058 89	*1732 18
आन्तरिक हवाई यात्रा-कर .	—	§0 53	1 63
विदेश यात्रा-कर .	—	**1 59	3 03

*आकडो की तस्दीक अभी होनी है, और वे अन्तिम है ।

@वसूलियो की अपेक्षा अधिक वापसिया हुई है ।

§15—11—71 से 31—3—72 तक ।

**15—10—71 से 31—3—72 तक ।

टिप्पणी —उपर्युक्त रकमो मे करो की व रकमे भी शामिल हैं जो सरकारी विभागो और सरकारी स्वामित्व के निगमो तथा जनता से वसूल हुई है । जनता से वसूल रकमो के आकड अलग से उपलब्ध नही हैं ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों, मध्यम उद्योगों को तथा कृषि विकास के लिए दिए गए ऋण

6432. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा लघु उद्योगो, मध्यम उद्योगों तथा कृषि विकास के लिए कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रो को कितना कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जून, 1970, 1971 और 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगो और कृषि को दिए गये अग्रिमो के बारे मे सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख रुपयो मे)

	जून 1970	जून 1971	जून 1972 (अनन्तिम)
1 लघु उद्योग . . .	20632	24513	29574
2 कृषि . . .	15963	20555	25 [illegible]

मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगो को दिए गये अग्रिमो के सम्बन्ध मे सूचना अलग से उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ख) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रो को दिए गए ऋणो का ब्योरा अलग से उपलब्ध नही है । फिर भी, जून 1970, 1971 और 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा लघु उद्योगो और कृषि को दिए गये राज्यवार अग्रिमो का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**ग्रंथालय पर रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4748/73**] ।

Survey undertaken by Lead-Banks in Backward Districts of States

6433. DR. KAILAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lead-Banks have completed the survey of Backward districts of different States, specially those which are declared eligible by Government for subsidy of 10 per cent, for guidance of the entrepreneurs to locate small-scale or Agro-industries in those districts; and

(b) if so, whether these Lead-Banks have organised a Seminar to co-ordinate the efforts of Small Industries Service Institutes and the State Directorates of Industries to attract the entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be completed, whether survey has been undertaken in respect of those Backward Districts for which 10 per cent subsidy is not given but which have been identified by Government as Backward Districts, and

(d) if so which are those districts whose survey has been completed and which are under survey and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) (c) and (d) All the backward districts except Goa, Daman and Diu are covered under the Lead-Bank Scheme The lead banks are required to carry out surveys in respect of all the lead districts Information about the backward districts in which surveys have been completed or are under way is set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4749/73]

(b) No lead bank has within the knowledge of the Government organised any seminar of the kind referred to by the Hon'ble Member

Switching over part of loomage by Textile Mills from Cotton Fabrics to Synthetics to earn higher profit

6434 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether several mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere have pushed up the prices of higher medium, fine and superfine fabrics by 15 to 2**?** per cent and whether in view of the higher margin on cotton fabrics many mills are switching over part of their loomage from synthetic textiles to pure cotton textiles of the above mentioned varieties, and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to remedy the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) In the last one year, prices of cotton fabrics of the higher medium, fine and superfine varieties have risen by 7—10 per cent This is not extra-ordinary in view of the price rise in the economy as a whole Prices of synthetic fabrics have shown a corresponding rise It is not correct that mills have diverted their loomage from production of synthetic textiles to higher medium fine and superfine cotton textile

(b) Does not arise

Fresh Fruits exported through S T C during 1972 and Foreign Exchange earned

6435 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of countries to which fresh fruits were exported through the State Trading Corporation during the year 1972 and the kind and quantity of such fruits and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby from each such country of export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

Country to which exported	Mango		Litchi		Oranges	
	Quantity in tonnes	Value C & F Rs in thousand	Quantity M/Tonnes	Value C & F Rs in thousand	Quantity in tonnes	Value C & F Rs in thousand
U K	100	549	9.15	26.2		
Kuwait	2	9				
France	12	40	2.10	1.2		
Switzerland	0.5	4				
W Germany	5.0	*	0.50	*		
Labanon	1.0	7				
Singapore	14.0	100			7.0	15
Hongkong	2.0	12				
TOTAL	136.5	712	11.75	27.4	7.0	15

*Realization awaited

Leakage of Foreign Exchange due to Over-invoicing and Under-invoicing

6436 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases which Government have detected involving foreign exchange leakage through over-invoicing and under-invoicing during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73,

(b) the names of parties involved, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken against them and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The Number of cases detected involving foreign exchange leakage through over/under invoicing during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto December 1972) was as follows

Description	1970 71	1971-72	1972 73 (upto December 72)
(i) Under-invoicing of Imports .	35	29	14
(ii) Under-invoicing of Exports .	16	30	47
(iii) Over-invoicing of Imports . .	8	2	
(iv) Over-invoicing of Exports . . .	14	4	7

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the names of parties involved, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken against them and the amount of foreign exchange involved in each case is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4750/73].

Value of Artificial Yarn Imported through S.T.C. during 1972

6437. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of artificial yarn imported through State Trading Corporation and other agency, if any, during 1972;

(b) the names of parties to whom the yarn has been allotted and the quantity of the yarn allotted to each party; and

(c) whether the imported artificial yarn was allotted to these parties on the condition of certain export guarantee; and if so, the names of defaulters and the action taken, if any, against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is possible.

Amount spent for development of Tourism in States during the last two years

6438. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Central Government in each State for development of tourism during the last two years;

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent during the years 1973-74 for the purpose; and

(c) the total amount spent in the States of Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir since 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) A provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 55.22 lakhs has been spent on tourism schemes in Jammu and Kashimr till February 1973. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 17.10 lakhs in Haryana during the Fourth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 4.30 lakhs has been incurred during 1972-73.

Statement of amounts spent by the Department of Tourism in each State/Union Territory on Tourism Schemes during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1971-72 (actual)	1972-73 (anticipated)
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	8·21
2	Assam	0·82	2·60
3	Delhi	0·15	0·04
4	Gujarat	4·03	2·00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	15·29	26·75
6	Kerala	..	0·70
7	Maharashtra	0·11	1·23
8	Madhya Pradesh	3·36	15·03
9	Mysore	0·82	..
10	Rajasthan	5·15	13·28
11	Tamil Nadu	0·41	1·43
12	Uttar Pradesh	0·82	0·40
13	West Bengal	..	0·20
14	Haryana	..	4·30
		30·96	76·17

The following loans have also been disbursed under the Hotel and Transport Loan schemes

Hotel Loan Scheme

Serial No.	Name of the State	1971-72	1972-73
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	2·00
2	Jammu & Kashmir	16·00	16·00
3	Maharashtra	110·00	35·00
4	Mysore	..	18·00
5	Rajasthan	45·00	15·00
6	Tamil Nadu	..	30·00
7	Uttar Pradesh	32·00	15·00
		203·00	131·00

Transport Loan Schemes

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1971-72	1972-73
		Rs. in lakhs	
1	Delhi	2·71	1·65
2.	Orissa	0·55	..
3.	Mysore	0·34	0·45
4	Tamil Nadu	0·29	1·62
5	Uttar Pradesh	0·11	0·14
		4 00	3 26

Appointment of S.C.-S.T. against reserved Posts in Managerial Cadre in S.T.C.

6439. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether interviews were held in August, 1972 by the State Trading Corporation for selection of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for appointment to some reserved posts in the managerial cadre;

(b) if so, the number of candidates called for interview, the number of reserved posts available and the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates selected for appointment; and

(c) if no candidate was selected in spite of the provision for relaxation of standard provided by the Government in case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Not for reserved posts but as a part of special scheme to encourage scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates for service in the Corporation.

(b) No. called for interview 64
No. selected 10

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Hill Districts of U.P.

6440. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Commercial Banks which have been established in Uttareykhand *viz.*, the Hill Districts of U.P. since the nationalisation of Banks and the number of Branches prior to the nationalisation;

(b) the number of employees working in these branches and the number of local people among them alongwith their number in every grade and pay scales;

(c) the total amount of deposits received and loans advanced by these branches during the last three years and the purpose for which advanced; and

(d) the amount advanced to the weaker sections of the people and the purposes for which advances have been given during the last three years year-wise and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give

maximum benefits in the weaker sections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Prior to bank nationalisation, there were 3 offices of 3 commercial banks in the Uttareykhand districts of Chamoli, Pithoragrah and Uttar Kashi Between then and 31st December, 1972, 11 more offices have been opened by commercial banks in these three districts.

(b) to (c). Information is not readily available. This will be collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Concessional Finance provided by .. Financial Institutions to Hill Districts of U. P.

6441. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of concessional finance given for the industrial development of Uttarkhand, viz., the hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh by the financial institutions since the introduction of the scheme;

(b) the purposes for which the finance has been provided; and

(c) whether it has been properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The projects located/to be located in the following 6 districts of the hill region of Uttar Pradesh, identified as industrially less developed by the Planning Commission, are eligible for the financial assistance on concessional terms from the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India who had announced schemes of concessional finance in 1970:—

"Almora, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi".

Since the introduction of the schemes upto the 31st January, 1973, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India had not received any application for financial assistance from projects located in the above districts. The Industrial Development Bank of India has, however, sanctioned concessional assistance of Rs. 2.55 lakhs by way of refinance in respect of two projects located in Tehri Garhwal district for the manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products The Industrial Development Bank of Indian refinance assistance has yet to be disbursed.

Names of Ministers, Departments and Autonomous Organisations which put up their pavilions in Asia '72 and National Industries Fair

6442. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government Ministries and departments (including autonomous organisations) which put up their pavilions in the Third Asian International Trade Fair, 1972 and the National Industries Fair held in Delhi in November and December, 1972; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by each on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The names of Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings which participated in the Third Asian International Trade Fair and National Industries Fair are indicated in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4751/73.*]

The expenditure incurred by them is not available with Ministry of Commerce.

Declaration of Dabolim as an International Airport

6443. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made with reference to the declaration of Dabolim as an international airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Land measuring 14.95 acres has been taken over from the Ministry of Defence and plans for construction of a civil enclave suitable for international traffic are under consideration.

Civilian Air Terminal at Dabolim

6444. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made regarding the proposed civilian air terminal at Dabolim?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Land measuring 14.95 acres has been taken over from the Ministry of Defence and plans for construction of a civil enclave are under consideration.

Air Link from Bombay to Hyderabad via Dabolim and Bangalore

6445. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made regarding the proposed link by air from Bombay to Hyderabad via Dabolim and Bangalore, as recommended by the Idian Airlines Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): Hyderabad is already airlinked with Bombay via Bangalore. Indian Airlines have no plans to air-link Bombay and Hyderabad via Dabolim.

Amount Given by Industrial Finance Corporation to Birlas, Tatas and Sahu Jain

6446. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount given by Industrial Finance Corporation of India to Birlas, Tatas and Sahu Jain separately during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the industrial concerns belonging to the industrial houses of Birlas, Tatas and Sahu Jain listed in Appendix II to the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, during the three financial year, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given below:—

Industrial House	Financial assistance Sanctioned	Disbursed
	Rs. in lakhs	
Birlas	324 66	153·48
Tatas	2835·9	259·90
Sahu Jain	—	—

Note—Disbursements include disbursals in respect of earlier sanctions also.

ओपियम फैक्ट्री, गाजीपुर का विस्तार

6447. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्टरी के विस्तार के संबंध में कोई प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख). गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने से सम्बद्ध अफीम परिशोधन के कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण एव विस्तार के लिए एक योजना नरकोटिक्स आयुक्त के विचाराधीन है । इसके प्राप्त होने के तुरन्त पश्चात् सरकार द्वारा इसकी जाच की जायेगी ।

Setting up of International Jute Agency

6448. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new International agency for research, development and promotion of Jute and Kerf called "The Jute International" will be set up in India with the co-ordination of Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). As a result of a conference held at Dacca under the auspices of UNDP, certain conclusions have emerged for tackling the problem of jute economy in the field of research, development and production. The setting up in India of an International Centre known as "Jute Internationl" is contemplated to maintain a strong and expanding demand for jute and kenaf and their manufactures to maximise their consumption. Details will be worked out by the UNDP. The conclusions of the Conference are subject to ratification by the producing countries, namely, India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Nepal.

Recommendations of Wanchoo Committee on Taxation

6449. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the remarks of the Wanchoo Committee that recommendations on tax administration will have to receive precedence, if the other measures suggested by them are to yield the desired results; and

(b) whether Government are going to implement the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee on tax administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Production of Rubber for Export

6450 SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States of India that produce rubber for export;

(b) whether any attemps are being made to cultivate rubber production in the North-Eastern States like Tripura and Assam etc; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) At present natural rubber is not being exported. It is commercially cultivated mainly in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore to meet the requirements of the rubber industry in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Forest Departments of Assam, Tripura, etc. have undertaken rubber planting in these States on experimental basis in limited areas.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER OF BIHAR REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION OF MAIN KOSI CANAL

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported statement by the Minister of Irrigation and Power of Bihar regarding the possibility of destruction of main Kosi Canal any time."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The Main Eastern Canal taking off from Hanumannagar Barrage across Kosi has a discharge in the head reach of 15,000 cusecs. Of this 13,600 cusecs are for irrigation of 1.8 m. acres. A hydro-electric power station is also located at a distance of 2.5 miles from the head regulator with an installed capacity of 20 MW.

The Kosi river carries a large quantity of silt which it brings down every year from its hilly catchment in Nepal. The Silt concentration is more than four times the quantity of silt that is carried in Sutlej river.

From 1964, when the canal was opened for partial irrigation to 1971, it is estimated that nearly 21 crores of cft. of silt was deposited in the canal. More than half of this has been removed involving an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore.

The following measures have been taken to check excessive silt in the canal.:

(1) Relatively silt free water from the top portion was drawn into the canal to prevent entry of coarse silt as far as possible.

(2) The canal is closed when the silt charge exceeds 3 grams per litre (*i.e.*, the concentration is 0.3 per cent silt).

(3) A silt ejector has been commissioned in 1971 and this is reported to be working satisfactorily. The advisability of providing a second silt ejector is under examination.

(4) During the canal closure, a part of the deposited silt is cleared and dredgers have been purchased for this purpose.

In December, 1972, the Government of India constituted a Committee of exports comprising. Member (D&R), Central Water and Power Commission, Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, and the Chief Engineer, Kosi Project, to study in detail the silting problem of the Kosi canal and to recommend appropriate remedial measures comprising both short term and long term measures including engineering works, soil conservation, afforestation, etc. The Committee is expected to report in the next three months.

It is observed that as a result of the improvements undertaken, the silt deposit in the canal is now reduced to less than a crore of cft. for year as against 4 crores of cft. in earlier years.

After the closure of the canal ten days backs severe erosion of banks about a mile from the regulator upto the Power House has been noticed. Earlier, it was contemplated to protect the slopes of the canal by construction of short spurs. As the erosion is severe, more permanent measures like lining of the canal will be required. A senior officer of the Central Water and Power Commission has been sent to discuss with the State engineers and submit a report for further action.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While taking note of two important points in this statement, I would like to say that the statement admits that this erosion is severe and it also lists a few measures that have been taken to check excessive silt. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that the irrigation from the main eastern canal of the Kosi project has totally stopped due to the heavy erosion at several points? At some points it is reaching as much as 600 feet. Is it also a fact that the Rs. 10 crore Kataya Power House is closed as it is not getting water from the main canal. Mr. Mishra, the Irrigation Minister of Bihar who visited this site has given out a statement to the effect that it may collapse any time unless preventive measures are taken to protect. The hon. Minister here may say that preventive measures have been taken and have been listed in the statement. In spite of the fact that certain measures are there, the Minister of Bihar, his counterpart, says that it can collapse at any time. I would like to know why at all the preventive measure taken has not been encouraging and what the Government proposes to do in the matter for the future. May I know whether he is considering the construction of a bypass channel to provide permanent measures for preventing erosion? I want to know whether there is siltation problem in the barrage control room also. This suit has entered the control room also who have to control all these things from that end. This has affected two crores of c.f.t. I would like to know this mainly from the hon. Minister if it is a fact that this has been due to the rise in the main bed within the embankment which is responsible for erosion? You have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore. These are only temporary measures. Why is it that no permanent measures are taken. Why cannot you have a permanent silt control arrangement for this Kosi river, which is otherwise called, the River of Sorrow?

The Rajpur canal flow is stopped completely. This is adversely affecting the rabi irrigation in North Bihar. Can we not connect the present Rajpur Canal with Link Canal branching Off from permanent by-pass channel at Rajpur canal at CRP? Are the Government contemplating to have some permanent solution instead of only temporary solution for this.

How are the Government prosposing to utilise this Rs. 10 crore Kataya project? I would like to know from the expert Irrigation Minister why this project of Rs. 10 crore, a white elephant project was designed at all? Is it technically sound? If it is a fact that this is technically not correct and this is a wrong decision, how do the government propose to correct it?

In the light of all that I have said, do Government propose to examine the entire Kosi project in the light of these permanent difficulties? The Minister will say, as he has stated in his statement, that in December 1972 a Committee of experts was consitued. In the light of that, I want to put these questions: If the Committee was constituted in December 1972, it is now,

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

April 1973; four months are over. Did not these experts have the eyes and ears to notice and hear the murmer of the damage that is already there in the Kosi project which is going completely to erosion and has completely stopped? What were they doing? Have they submitted any interim report? Have they in their inerim report told Government that the project is in danger, has completely stopped, the control room is silted and there is danger of the project going down any time? If there was an interim report, What measures did Government take? If there was no interim report, how many times did this Expert Committee meet?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly ask your question so that it may be answered.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, this is about Kosi which I know better....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not talk like that. I am asking you to put your question so that he may answer.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I protest against your treating members like this. I knew you would ring the bell. I knew you were not following what I said.

MR. SPEAKER: I knew you would say like this. I am not allowing you to go on like that. I will have to ask you to sit down if you go on like that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: As a protest, I am not putting my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not misbehave.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You cannot speak to a member like that in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do like that. Please sit down. Do not be rude to the Chair.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I do not like this cheap jibe that you throw.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? I cannot telerate this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: For the future, both of us should be careful.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on like this, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I speak under the rules of this House. I think under the rules of the House, the Speaker has no right to throw such cheap jibes at members.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please withdraw it or sit down?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am not withdrawing. You said I misbehaved. I never misbehaved. Rather you are cutting such jokes and throwing such cheap jibes at me.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not cut any joke—where is the joke? You are a very senior member of the House. I did not expect this from you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore I know the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, I have got the right to intervene and direct you to put the question. It does not mean that you can go on speaking when your attention is invited to this. I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I also know the rules. Under the rules, I have got the right to do what I am doing. But as a protest, I sit down.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I would like to intervene and say that we should forget this unhappy episode and ask you to

let him continue for two minutes. I hope this will not recur.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, members can ask only one question. When a member puts more than one question, normally I invite his attention and say that he can make his whole question as one continued question. That was why I was inviting his attention and telling him that he was putting so many questions and should therefore try to correlate them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have the privilege to speak, and I never speak in the House without preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, this is really something which is very regrettable. Sometimes, I have even invited your attention that you may ask not only one question but you can have one correlated question. But this gentlemen, instead of listening to me, is coming right down on me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot have a dialogue with one Member.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I never go against the rules. I know the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: My feeling is, whenever you are asked about anything, you try to come right down on me and come into my field. Please sit down. That is my feeling.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Everytime I am on my legs, you are replying like that. I do not know why you are speaking like that. I knew you would ring the bell. That is what I have seen.

MR. SPEAKER: That means that I should not ask you to sit down?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) . दोनों तरफ से गलतफहमी है। आप उनको पूरा कर लेनें दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन से जो कुछ भी कहा जाए वह रौब डालने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पुराने मेम्बर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी बहुत पुराना हू ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow you, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am within the rules. Please treat me also as a Member of the House. I am not like a student in the class-room.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not expect such a behaviour from you. Please be sure of it. I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I also did not expect such a treatment from the Chair. I am within the rules. What I am saying is within the rules. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: They speak beyond the rules. But you are just telling us not to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: They may say any thing, but I have got the right to regulate the debate.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have also got a right to speak as a Member of the House. Both have their rights. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This gentleman is having an idea of his own (*Interruptions*). I am extremely sorry at the way you put things.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I conclude with a protest. In the light of what I have asked, I would like to know this. This project costing Rs. 10 crores in Bihar is lying like a white elephant as if it is in the zoo. It is not going to give the benefit to the Kosi project people. I strongly protest against this treatment given by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to the North Bihar people who have been subjected by the Kosi project to this devastation. I want a reply to this question.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member wants a clarification. The question was about the canal irrigation, and, whether the canal irrigation had been affected so far. Actually, what happened was, the canal was closed from the 1st April, when the rabi season was over, for annual maintenance.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister please repeat what he is saying? We could not hear anything, as the Speaker and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu were speaking between them.

MR. SPEAKER: I was telling him that it was only yesterday, in the Business Advisory Committee, that it was stated that less time should be taken, and that I should give a ring after a Member has spoken for seven to 10 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You declared that?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have seen in this House Members speaking for 25 minutes. I appreciate that. Let it be followed henceforth.

MR. SPEAKER: It was repeated again. This is not the first time. I am sorry this takes a lot of time. It is for you to take it or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You lay down a rigid, uniform standard. That is all. Not double standards.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down please. I think you are also trying to encourage it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Five minutes or 10 minutes. I will appreciate it.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would submit that two important questions have been raised by the hon. Member. One was as to whether irrigation itself has been affected by this canal or not. As I submitted, operation of the Kosi Canal has not affected the irrigation. The other question raised by him is about the power house. He said that the power house was not used even though it had cost the Government a sum of Rs. 10 crores. Actually, I should tell him that the cost of it was only Rs. 7 crores. But, still, I agree with the hon. Member that this power house has not been successful in the sense that it is not giving adequate power. At the time of sanction of the power house, it was known that it would cost more than for other conventional power stations. At that time negotiations with Nepal were going on. So far as Birpur and other northern areas are concerned, they were deficient in power. In fact there was no power available at all in those days. That was why this power house was sanctioned. I agree with the hon. Member that this power house had not been considered to be a good one or a very beneficial one.

The other question of the hon. Member was about the stability or the safety of the main eastern canal. That was his main question. There are two problems connected with the Kosi. This was one of the most difficult rivers in the world—next of course to Yellow river. This was called the river of sorrow. This causes damage to North Bihar. For the last 12 years or so this has been controlled. Kosi river gets a huge

amount of silt. As I said earlier this river is a most difficult one—next, of course, to the Yellow River. We know that there is heavy silt. As compared to Sutlej river, the concentration here is four times more. That it our chief difficuulty in regard to the control of Kosi river. Since this river carries very heavy silt with it, this is a big problem and so we took some measures as was done in the case of the Ganga and other Himalayan rivers. We did not allow the heavy silt to come into the canal.

Secondly, we have put in an ejector so that the water and silt could be washed out. By this measure, we found that the silt-content in the canal has gone down. From about 4 crores c.ft. the silt-content has come down to 90 lakhs c.ft. We also find that the ejector has been very usefuul. We are now, thinking of constructing another ejector so that the silt could be further controlled. I must say that we have been very lucky that so far the River Kosi has not been giving us any serious problem. In recent times, as we all know, the course of the river has not shifted westwards; it was near Purnea eighty years back and now it flows near Nirmali, that is, the lateral shaft is about 75 miles.

The project which we have taken up is a good one. Nobody can say anything about the amount of stability and the prosperity built in the area. I can only say that this project has been very successful. I won't say the same thing about the power house. That has been a disappointing one. The main trouble now is with regard to erosion and not silt which we are able to control. The canal is constructed in a sandy area without lining.

In fact, the Rajasthan Canal under similar circumstances is being completely lined. Just like that, we should have done here also. In fact, we are lining the western Kosi canal. At least the first portion of the eastern canal also should be lined. Because there was no lining, clear water has cut the slopes and widened it, causing erosion. But there is nothing much by way of anxiety. These things are inevitable when we are tackling a river system like Kosi, but we have to take steps in time to line those 2-1|2 miles. I am sending a team of experts so that we may not lose any time and the lining can be taken up this year itself.

About the committee appointed in December for suggesting both permanent and short-term measures, that committee has not sent its report. In fact, I was very angry with them, this morning. They should have at least sent a report about the lining, which is inevitable. In any case, we could not have started it earlier than 1st April because the water was flowing down the canal for the rabi crop.

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोसी नहर के ध्वस्त हो जाने की आशंका से जनता काफी भयभीत हो चुकी है । जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि यह बहुत दु:खदायी नदी है । कोसी नदी को रिवर आफ सारो कहा जाता है । बांध का निर्माण होने के पहले इस की चाल यही रही है कि यह अपने पुराने स्थान को छोड़ कर, बालू और कीचड़ से भर कर उर्वरा भूमि में प्रवेश करती थी और हर साल बाढ ला कर लाखों एकड़ भूमि को बरबाद करती थी । इस से सुरक्षा के लिये इस बांध का निर्माण किया गया था । शुरू मे कंवर सेन कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि कोटार डैम बनाया जाये ताकि सिल्टेशन के द्वारा जिस तीव्रता से यह बालू और कीचड़ ला कर नहर को भरती जा रही है, उस को रोका जाये । लेकिन इस पर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया । फलत: जो सिल्टेशन का रेट है वह क्रमश: बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और अब शंका यह हो गई है कि क्रमश: यह नहर बरबाद होती चली आ रही है । यदि इस नहर की सुरक्षा नहीं की गई और इस के लिये कोई खास स्टेप नहीं

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

लिया गया तो यह निश्चय ही ध्वस्त हो जायेगी। अभी तक जो भी स्टेप लिये गये हैं वह बिल्कुल टेम्पोरेरी रहे है, परमानेन्ट सोल्यूशन की कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टेप लिए जा रहे है लेकिन कोई भी स्टेप कारगर नहीं हुआ है। इतने स्टेप लेने के बावजूद नहर ध्वस्त होती चली जा रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय परमानेन्ट सोल्यूशन के लिये कोई इमिजिएट व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है ?

आज सैकड़ो मील मे बहने वाली इस नदी के एम्बेकमेंट के अन्दर के लोगो का जन जीवन बिल्कुल असुरक्षित है। आज वह लोग वही कष्ट पा रहे है जो पहले कोसी नदी के द्वारा लोगो को होता था। हजारो एकड भूमि को यह कोसी नदी धारा मे बालू ला कर रेगिस्तान बनाती जा रही है। दूसरी ओर बाढ के कारण यहा के लोग बहुत ही संकटग्रस्त रहते है और अनेक बीमारियो के शिकार होते रहते है। कई बार सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया कि कोसी तटबन्ध के अन्दर लोगो को सुरक्षित किया जाये अन्यथा वहा से लोगो को निकाल कर दूसरी जगह बसाया जाय, लेकिन अभी तक उनके कष्ट निवारण की कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई।

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि वस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल भी बनने जा रही है। जो समस्या पूर्वी कैनाल से उपस्थित हुई है हो सकता है कि वैस्टर्न कैनाल से भी वही उपस्थित हो। इस वास्ते सरकार क्या प्रीकाशनरी स्टेप लेने जा रही हैं वैस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल के बारे में?

क्या कवर सैन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी उसका उल्लघन किया गया ? क्या यह भी सही नही है कि यदि न किया जाता तो आज जितनी तीव्र गति से सिल्टिंग हो रहा है और कोसी नहर को तबाह उसकी वजह से होना पड रहा है, वह नही होना पड़ता ?

DR K L RAO: I answered all these questions in my reply to the first question I am afraid, I will have to repeat them With regard to the Kosi Project there are two distinct matters that have got to be taken into consideration, and they are the problems relating to the two aspects of the river, which are entirely different There is erosion, and there is silt With regard to silt we have taken some measures which are quite effective So the silt problem is being adequately tackled In regard to erosion we have to take further measures One of the measures that we are thinking of now is canal lining of at least three or four miles so that there will be no erosion

The problems we are facing in the Kosi are some of the most difficult in the world But we need not get frightened We can solve them

The Kosi embankment has got to be watched very carefully The State Government has got a very good organisation for looking after this embankment They are spending nearly Rs 80 lakhs to Rs 1 crore every year So far, the embankments have been a withstanding very well It is a matter of comfort that the Kosi embankment work is very effective In the Western Kosi canal, unlike the Eastern Kosi Canal, it is going to be lined Otherwise, it will not be able to stand the velocity of water because of its sandy nature

Then, I do not know what he meant by violation of Kanwar Sain's report There is no violation We take up all sound advice

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कोसी क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि के रूप मे मैं यहा उपस्थित हूं। जिस व्यथा की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करने जा रहा हू उसके बारे मे मैं आपको पहले निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि हो सकता है कि उस सिलसिले में मैं आपके नियमों के विपरीत

में कुछ अधिक समय ले लूं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति को देखते हुए आप मुझे उसके लिए क्षमा करेंगे ।

यह हमारा सौभाग्य रहा है कि आज देश के सबसे बड़े प्रख्यात अभियंता हमारे इस विभाग के मंत्री यहां बैठें हुए हैं। यह भी हमारा सोभाग्य रहा है कि जिस समय कोसी योजना बनने लगी थी उस समय एक अभियंता के रूप में इन्होंने ही उसमें अपना प्रमुख हाथ बटाया था। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कोसी योजना के पूरा होने के इतने दिनों के बाद भी वही विपदा आज हमारे ऊपर विद्यमान है ।

कोसी तटबन्धों के अन्दर रहनें वाली जनता तो कराह रही ही है लेकिन उसके बाहर जो लोग हैं और जिनके वास्ते सिंचाई तथा नहर की व्यवस्था की बात की गई हं, वे भी कराह रहे हैं । अपनी रिपोर्ट में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 18 लाख एकड़ जमीन पटाने की इनकी योजना पूर्वी मुख्य नहर से है लेकिन आप अभी तक केवल अढ़ाई तीन लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा में पानी नहीं दे पाए है और इससे ज्यादा भूमि का पटवन नहीं होता है । यह हमारी दुर्व्यवस्था है । हम अधर में लटके हुए हैं। कोसी जो विभिषिका ढहाती है उससे आज भी रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। तटबन्धों के भीतर तो सकट है ही लेकिन उसके बाहर भी संकट आने वाला है । पहले यह होता था कि नदी के किनारे जो गांव रहते थे वे अगर शाम को दिखाई देते थे तो अगली सुबह लापता हो जाते थे और नदी के गर्भ में बिलीन हो जाते थे। तटबन्धों के अन्दर जो गांव हैं उनकी यह हालत आज भी विद्यमान है। पूर्वी मुख्य कोसी नहर मे भूक्षरण प्रारम्भ हो गया है। इससे मालूम होता है कि यह सारी समस्या पुन: उपस्थित होने वाली हैं ।

राजपुर शाखा नहर से 2700 क्यूसेक पानी देने का इन्होंने खाका बनाया था । उस में अभी ये सिर्फ 1700 क्यूसक पानी ही दे पाते हैं। आज राजपुर नहर का जो हेड रेग्युलेटर है, उसका जो मुंह है, वह बालू से भर गया है और वह बन्द हो गया है जैसा कि बिहार के सिंचाई मंत्री न बताया है। इसलिए चालू रबी की फसल को भी भारी नुकसान हुआ है। उससे सिंचाई के हेतु पानी नहीं मिल सका। यह स्थिति आज हमारी है ।

जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उनके अनुसार एक क्यूसेक पानी में 100 एकड़ के पटवन का अनुमान है। लेकिन जो व्यवहारिक लोग हैं वे बताते हैं कि एक क्यूसेक में कहीं 10 एकड़ और कही 20 से 25 एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं पट सकती है। इस तरह से जो 18 लाख एकड़ की बात है वह कल्पना मात्र है ।

कटैया जल विद्युत गृह से विद्युत प्राप्त करने की जो बात है मंत्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि दस करोड़ राष्ट्र का उस पर खर्च हुआ है लेकिन उसमें से कुछ भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

66,000 एकड़ जमीन का अर्जन करके तथा डेढ दो लाख लोगों को तथा तीन लाख एकड़ भूमि को दोनों तटबन्धों के भीतर रख कर लगभग अस्सी करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कोसी बांध को बनाया गया था और कहा गया था कि इसके बन जाने के बाद तटबन्धों के भीतर पड़ने वाले लोगों का स्थायी और समुचित पुनर्वास हो जायगा। लेकिन आज भी हर वर्ष बांध के भीतर हजारों एकड़ भूमि कट कर तथा बालू भर कर बरबाद होती रहती है। इस तरह से तो उन लोगों का कभी भी उद्धार होने वाला नहीं है ।

आज सहरसा और पूर्णिया क्षेत्रों को सिंचित क्षेत्र करार दिया गया है । उसके मुताबिक भू-हदबन्दी हो रही है। सिंचित क्षेत्र के मुताबिक ही जमीन मिलेगी । यह उचित और न्यायसंगत नहीं है। यह कैसा सिंचित क्षेत्र है इसको भी आप देखें। मंत्री जी इस क्षेत्र में 18 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई की बात करते ह किन्तु हम कहते हैं कि चौदह लाख एकड़ में भी

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो हम उसको सिंचित क्षेत्र मान लेंगे। वास्तव में दो ढाई लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन पटती नहीं है। यह एक विषम समस्या है। सिंचित क्षेत्र करार दिया जाता है लेकिन सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी नहीं हो पा रही है, पानी भी ये नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। सरकार को असिंचित क्षेत्र के अनुरूप ही यहां भी ओत की सीमा बांधनी चाहिए।

अब मैं प्रश्न करता हूं। क्या सरकार अविलम्ब एक उच्च शक्ति सम्पन्न टेकनीकल कमैटी का गठन करेगी जो सम्पूर्ण कोसी योजना की समस्याओं की तथा रेत, गाद, भूक्षरण नहर से सिंचाई, तटबंधों की रक्षा, तटबन्धो के भीतर रहने वाले ढाई लाख लोगो के स्थायी पुनर्वास तथा कटैया जल विद्युत उत्पादन की समस्याओं को ठीक से जांच और विश्लेशण करे तथा उसे कार्यान्वित कराए ताकि एक करोड़ से अधिक आबादी के इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की रक्षा हो सके? क्या पूर्वी नहर से चौदह लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी और अगर हां तो कब तक? कटैया जल विद्युत गृह को कब तक चालू किया जा सकेगा?

इन सारी समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए बिहार सरकार सक्षम नहीं है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे सीधे अपने अधीन ले कर इन सभी समस्याओं का शीघ्र हल निकालेगी? क्या राजपुर शाखा नहर से आपके खाके के अनुसार 2700 क्यूसैक पानी प्राप्त किया जा जा सकेगा जबकि अभी सिर्फ 1700 क्यूसैक ही उसे मिलता था और अब वह भी बंद हो गया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या तटबन्धो के भीतर भी नदियों की सतह का ड्रजिंग काम करायेंगे जिससे तटबन्धो के भीतर भी नदी अपनी धाराओं को न बदलें और लोगो की जमीन, फसल तथा घर, बराबर नष्ट न होते रहें?

DR. K. L. RAO: The first question the hon. Member asked was about the maintenance of the embankment. It is inevitable. As an old Chinese proverb goes—the Chinese are very accustomed to it and they maintain very well their embankments—embankments without maintenance are no embankments and they are very dangerous. Therefore, there must be very good maintenance, whether it be in Bihar or any other part of the country. Embankments mean immediately an expenditure committed and every year you must spend money. The more you are careful about the maintenance, the better the service will be. Therefore, there is no question of neglecting the maintenance of the embankment. If the embankment is not maintained properly, it will be breached and the protected areas will be flooded.

So far, the maintenance has been very good in the Kosi embankment and I hope it will continue to be so. You cannot help it.

With regard to irrigation, I never said that 18 lakh acres have been irrigated. I wish I was able to say that. All that I said was that the project was intended to irrigate 18 lakh acres. Actually, the potential that has been built up for irrigation so far is only 7 lakhs of acres and the actual irrigation is only half of that 7 lakh acres—to be exact, it is 3-1|4 lakh acres. So, the actual irrigation is 3-1|4 acres as against 18 lakhs of acres. There are two or three reasons for it. One reason is that there was a *satta* system. Under that system, the farmer every year has a choice to use water or not and we insisted that this system be removed and it has been done. In the last two months it was removed. Now, it is compulsory for every farmer to register and take the water and pay for it whether he takes water or not. So, that *satta* system, will no more affect the irrigation utilisation.

Secondly, I think no field channels have been constructed in that area. That was another reason why irrigation is lagging.

We are aware of these problems in that area. Having spent crores of rupees, nobody would like to see that there is no irrigation developed. Therefore, we have appointed a committee of the Ministers of States headed by the Minister for Irrigation and Power from Maharashtra, Shri Vasant Rao Patil, who is a very capable, experienced and valuable Minister and the Committee is going into these various projects where the utilisation is not there and the Kosi project in particular is being studied. I am sure we will get quite a valuable report from them to develop its irrigation.

The other question the hon. Member raised is about the rehabilitation of the persons living between the embankments. This is a major problem and it has to be tackled by the State Government. I have every sympathy for the hon. Member who has expressed anxiety in the matter and I would request the State Government to take all measures that are possible.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस बिहार के सिचाई मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ प्रसाद मिश्र, के उस स्टेटमेंट के आधार पर दिया गया है, जो उन्होंने 28 मार्च को फ़रबिसनगर में दिया था। उस स्टेटमेंट में मंत्री महोदय ने स्थिति को भयकर बताया था और कहा था कि वह इस मामले को बिहार की मंत्रि-परिषद के सामने रखेंगे और मंत्रि-परिषद के द्वारा भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया जायेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उन्ही बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिनका जिक्र बिहार के सिचाई मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि पूर्वी कोसी नहर में कई स्थानों पर कटाव होने के कारण सिचाई बन्द हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि कटाव के कारण सिचाई बन्द हो गई है।

बिहार के सिचाई मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है कि पावर हाउस दस करोड़ रुपये नही बल्कि सात करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बना है। उस की लागत कुछ भी रही हो, तो मै यह जानना चाहता हू क्या यह सही है कि वह पावर हाउस पानी न मिलने के कारण बन्द हो गया है।

सिचाई मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि नहर के बचाव के लिए जितने भी उपाय किये गये है, वे सब बेकार साबित हुए हैं इस और कारण वह नहर बर्बाद हो जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस बारे में जो प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्ज लिये गये थे, क्या वे सफल नही हुए और वे बेकार साबित हुए।

उन्होने यह भी कहा कि बिहार के जो अधिकारी वहा उपलब्ध थे, उनसे बात करने के बाद यह ज्ञात हुआ कि है वहां पर थे जटिल समस्याये है। एक तो कटाव; दूसरे, सिचाई और तीसरे, पानी की धारा द्वारा इकट्ठी की गई मिट्टी का जमाव, जिस से तटबन्ध के बीच के नदी का पेट ऊचा हो जाता है और पानी की धारा बदल जाती है। इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए उन्होने एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति बनाने की सिफारिश करने की बात कही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानते है कि यद्यपि सरकार ने यह बड़ी योजना इतनी लागत से कार्यान्वित की है, लेकिन आज कोसी क्षेत्र के लोग इस स्थिति में पहुच गये है कि वे कह रहे हैं कि इस योजना से जितना लाभ उन को होना चाहिए था, वह नही हुआ, बल्कि जो लोग तटबन्ध के बीच में हैं, वे ज्यादा परेशानी महसूस कर रहे है ? मंत्री महोदय ने श्री चिरंजीव झा के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि तटबन्ध के बीच में रहने वाले लोगों के रीहैबिलिटेशन का काम बिहार सरकार करेगी।

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

मगर बिहार सरकर द्वारा यह कार्य न किये जाने की वजह से वे लोग परेशानी का सामना कर रहें हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस अनुभव के लाभ उठाते हुए गंगा नदी पर बक्सर और कोयलवर के बीच में तटबन्ध बनाने से प्रस्ताव पर पुर्विचार करेंगे क्योंकि वहां की स्थिति इस से भयंकर होगी? जब तक उस बीच में रहने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था न हो जाये, तब तक वहां पर गंगा नदी का बांध बनाने की योजना को स्थगित रखा जायें।

जैसा कि मने कहा है, बिहार की राज्य सरकार तटबन्ध के बीच मे रहने वाले लोगों का पुनर्वास नही कर सकी है, इस लिए वें लोग कठिनाई में हैं और वे समझते हैं कि इस योजना से उन को लाभ के बजाये नुकसान हुआ है।

DR. K. L. RAO: I have not heard about the pressure on the main embankment. I have not received any letter from the Government of Bihar. Only for the past ten days or so this erosion has been severe. When I heard of this, I despatched immediately an officer from here to the spot We should not allow erosion to take place, to damage our main canal And with regard to the oustees who are living in between the embankments, it is a very difficult problem; 200,000 people are living there and the embankments are constructed some 10 miles apart at Nirmali. He mentioned about the Koilwar-Buxar embankment. It is on the right side of Ganga river. This is a problem which has to be tackled carefully and we have to see that the people living between the embankments are properly rehabilitated. I shall draw the attention of the State Government to this problem and we have to see that there is only minimum suffering to the persons concerned. I would draw the attention of the State Government to these matters.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोसी की समस्या और तटबन्धों की समस्या ऐसी रही है जिस पर इस सदन में कई बार विचार हो चुका है। मुझसे पूर्व के वक्ताओं ने बहुत सारे प्रश्न किए और मन्त्री महोदय ने उसके उत्तर दिए कुछ सन्तोषजनक और कुछ जिनमें अभी शंका की जा सकती है। आज जो कालिंग अटेंशन हाउस में आया उस का आधार 'इंडियन नेशन में निकला हुआ यह समाचार है जिसमें बिहार' के इरीगेशन एंड पावर मन्त्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्रा ने कहा था:

Minister fears collapse of the main Kosi canal.

यही आधार हैं इस कालिंग अटेंशन का। मै कहना चाहूंगा मन्त्री महोदय से कि यह जो गाज जमा होती है कोसी में वह एक बहुत बडी समस्या है।

क्या यह सही है कि उस गाज को बाहर निकालने मे बहुत सी कृषि योग्य भूमि भी बरबाद हो रही है?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा है, मन्त्री महोदय खुद एक्सपर्ट हैं देश के और इनकी उंगलियो पर, इनकी आंखों के सामने सारे नक्शे हैं। इनको नक्शे देखने की जरुरत नहीं पड़ती तो क्या जब इतनी बड़ी समस्या पैदा है तो स्वयं डा० के० एल० राव साहब बिहार जाकर इस चीज को देखेंगे? मैं जानना चाहूंगा वह कब जा रहे हैं और कब इसको देख रहे है?

इसके साथ साथ भारत सरकार के जो एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी वहां भेजें गए हैं वह कब लौट कर आ रहे हैं जिससे उनकी क्या रिपोर्ट है उसकी जानकारी हो सके।

बिहार के विद्युत और सिंचाई मन्त्री के वक्तव्य का आधार तो आज है लेकिन यह सवाल जिस योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है उसके मन्त्री वहां के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री केदार

पांडेय हैं। क्या उनकी ओर से भी भारत सरकार के पास कोई इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर आया है?

एक और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। कोसी का कन्ट्रोल बहुत कुछ नेपाल से होता है। होता अमूमन यह है कि हमारे जो मन्त्री या अधिकारी जाते हैं उनको नेपाल की ओर से भी होकर इस जगह पहुंचना पड़ता है और बराबर ऐसा होता है कि जब हमारे कोई अधिकारी या मन्त्री जाते हैं अपनी चीज को देखने के लिए तो अपना झंडा उनको उतार देना पड़ता है और परमीशन लेनी पड़ती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी मन्त्री महोदय स्पष्ट कहें कि जब इतनी बड़ी बात है, 80 करोड़ रुपया हमारा लगा है तो कम से कम एक इस तरह की बात नेपाल के साथ होनी चाहिए कि जब अपनी चीज को देखने के लिए जायें तो अपनी इज्जत को साथ लेकर जाएं और परमीशन नहीं लेनी पड़े तथा झंडा भी न उतारना पड़े। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हमारे सामने पैदा हो गया है उसको भारत सरकार उतने ही महत्व से देखे और तत्काल इस सम्बन्ध में जो समस्या उपस्थित है उसका समाधान करे।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. member asked whether any communication has been received from Bihar. As I submitted, in regard to the recent erosion that has taken place, I have not received any letter from Bihar. But I am sure they must have been very busy tackling this problem. As soon as I heard about it, I sent an officer there to find out the details. It is not so much the question of silt; that is under control; the canal erosion that has taken place is more serious. If the canal is widened, it will mean that a lot of money will have to be spent for lining. We must try to attend to it when the width is limited, when it is not widened. Then the cost will be much less. It will be only Rs. 1-1|2 crores for lining the first 2-1|2 miles. Otherwise, it will cost very much more.

Therefore it is that I am sending an officer immediately to decide what type of lining is to be done and so on and to do something at least before the kharif season commences.

The hon. member raised the question of our relationship with Nepal. Our relationship with Nepal is exeremely cordial. We have found no difficulty in the inspection of our works in Nepal territory. I must submit that so far as the relations between India and Nepal are concerned, we are very happy at the amount of co-operation we are getting in the mutually beneficial work we are undertaking in connection with various river projects and so on.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I want to know when the hon. Minister is going there to personally visit the area.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry I did not reply to that question. It will be my privilege to go there as soon as possible. First, the Committee that I am going to send will go there and start implementing some work, and I hope to be there in the month of May.

श्री चिरंजीव झा: अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक प्रश्न मैंने किया था, उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप दोबारा क्यों खड़े हो गए? कोई चीज रह गई है तो उसी समय पूछ लेना चाहिए था।

श्री चिरंजीव झा: मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि बिहार सरकार की वह शक्ति नहीं है कि कोसी योजना जैसी भीषण खर्चे की योजना को अपने बलबूते से चला सके और उसका समाधान निकाल सके, इसलिए सीधे

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

सीधे भारत सरकार स्वयं उसे अपने आधीन कर ले। बिहार सरकार से उस का कोई सम्बन्ध न रहे। पूरे रूप में भारत सरकार अपनें आधीन ले कर उसका काम कराए।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member is saying that for an important work like this, the Government of Bihar does not have enough money and asking whether the Government of India will come to their assistance. In view of the seriousness of the situation, I think it should be possible for the Government of India to help. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I am not allowing.

We have seen last year and this year also that the Calling Attention motions take a long time; first they took 15 minutes; then they started taking half an hour and then the Rules Committee, for the third time, took up the matter in the last Session, and decided that in no case it should go beyond 45 minutes. But every day, it goes beyond the zero hour; the so-called zero hour. There is no term called zero hour in the rules. So, the Rules Committee took it up yesterday again and decided that the Speaker should be very strict; that the Minister should be given 10 minutes first, and then 10 minutes for the first Member, and five minutes each for the other Members. Please see that it does not go beyond 45 minutes. Everytime it comes, when the Member who is asked to speak gets up, he just goes on. I am very sorry; either you should follow the rules or you do not decide about time; let it go on as it is, do not fix the time. You must respect the decision of the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee took up this matter again.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This was never communicated to us. If that is so, then let this be followed from today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: With your permission. Sir, may I make one submission?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I am not allowing this. If need be, I shall ask him to make a statement. I am not allowing that on the adjournment motion. You will kindly sit down. Do not make it a daily practice. Now, Shri Ganesh.

13.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WEALTH TAX (AMDT.) RULES, GIFT-TAX (AMDT.) RULES, COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX (AMDT) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 154(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4731/73.]

(2) A copy of the Gift-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 155(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act. 1958 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4732/73.]

(3) A copy of the Companies (Profits) Surtax (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O 156(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4733/73.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No S O 159(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S O. 160(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4734/73.]

(5) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 148(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1973, under sub-section (6) of Section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971.

(6) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 140(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1973, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4735/73.]

13.1-1/2 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 30th March, 1973:

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1973.

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1973.

(3) The Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973.

(4) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973.

(5) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1973.

(6) The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973.

(7) The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1973.

(8) The Refugee Relief Taxes (Abolition) Bill, 1973.

(9) The Union Territories Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(10) The Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1973.

(11) The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973.

13.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH REPORTS

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI (Chandni Chowk): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(1) Twenty-fifth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report on Bharat Electronics Limited.

(2) Twenty-sixth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Second Report on Bharat Earth Movers Limited.

13.02½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): This is a lengthy statement. I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, I lay the statement on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Recently a meeting of the Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues was held in Washington on March 26 and 27, 1973.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the international monetary system has been faced with serious difficulties in recent years. The persistence of uncertainty that has prevailed in the exchange markets since the middle of 1971 can seriously affect the smooth flow of world trade and payments.

There is now a general agreement that the unsettled state of foreign exchange markets is basically a reflection of the mal-functioning of the adjustment process under the present international monetary system. Over the years, the U.S.A. has had a persistent deficit in her balance of payments, the counterpart of which are large surpluses in the balance of payments of countries like Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The continued weakness of the U.S. balance of payments has not only given rise to massive speculation against the dollar but has also called into question its role as a reserve currency. Until five or six years, the fact that the dollar was convertible into gold at a fixed price provided a strong inducement for countries to hold their foreign reserves in the form of dollars. However, as the dollar holdings of central banks swelled in the wake of persistent deficits in the U.S. balance of payments, many countries began to entertain doubts about the continued convertibility of the dollar into gold. To forestall any attempt on the part of central banks of other countries to convert their dollars into gold, the U.S. Government suspended in August 1971 the convertibility of the dollar into gold. This gave added urgency to the task of devising a new monetary system which would provide for an orderly growth of world liquidity in accordance with the requirements of an expanding world economy. The fact that the U.S. dollar or the pound sterling could not perform this role was recognised when the International Monetary Fund decided in 1968 to create a new reserve asset in the form

of Special Drawing Rights as a supplement to other than existing reserve assets. However, the events of 1971 led to the conclusion that it was necessary to move forward speedily towards a system in which a neutral reserve asset like the special Drawing Rights would become the principle reserve asset of the system.

Although the need for international monetary reform has been recognised for many years, until very recently the major developed countries of the West tended to discuss these matters in an exclusive forum such as the Group of Ten. Since the stake of developing countries in a smooth functioning of the world monetary system is in no way less than that of developed countries, we repeatedly stated that it was entirely unacceptable to us that vital decisions about the future of the world monetary system should continue to be taken by a limited group of countries It is largely as a result of strong protests by the developing countries that the International Monetary Fund set up in September, 1972 the Committee of 20 to advise the Board of Governors on international monetary reform. The members of this Committee are the Finance Ministers of various countries.

The first meeting of the Committee of 20 was held in September, 1972 at the time of the annual meeting of Board of Governors. At that meeting, the Committee set up a group of Deputies, consisting of senior monetary officials of various countries, to examine technical issues and make recommendations on reform to the Committee. The Deputies have held so far four meetings and they are due to meet again in May, 1973.

The second meeting of the Committee of 20 was held in Washington on March 26-27, 1973. The principal item of the agenda was to approve the work programme drawn up by the Deputies. At this meeting, the Committee considered a report submitted by Mr. Jeremy Morse, Chairman of Deputies, on the work of Deputies to date. The Deputies have completed a preliminary review of outstanding issues relating to the improvement of the adjustment process and of reserve assets and convertibility in a reformed monetary system. Mr. Morse's report, which is not a public document, revealed that the Deputies had made substantial progress in their work. However, it became obvious that further progress in the preparation of the outline of reform before the next annual meeting of the Board of Governors would greatly depend on the ability of the Committee of 20 to lay down certain broad guidelines about the direction of reform. Without such guidelines, the Deputies' work was likely to suffer from a lack of proper focus as well as perspective.

Accordingly, both in formal intervention in the debate as well as in the course of informal exchanges of views with several members of the Committee, the need for the Committee to lay down certain basic principles of the reformed system so as to enable the Deputies to accelerate the speed of their work was stressed. These views were shared by other members of the Committee coming from developing countries. Our task was not easy particularly since the Committee was meeting soon after the February-March, 1973 exchange crisis which led to a collapse of the per value system for the second time in a period of less than two years. A number of developed countries initially took the view that it was too early to see clearly the outline of the reformed system. However, after some debate, the Committee argeed on a set of basic principls which constitute a definite step forward. Certainly, these principles and guidelines will help to accelerate the work of Deputies. Clearly, as of now one cannot assert with absolute confidence that the outline of reform will definitely be ready before the annual

meeting of the Board of Governors. There are still differences of opinien on many vital details of the reformed system. However, the chances of the outline of reform being ready by September, 1973 appear brighter now than in the past one or two months.

Before the major conclusions of the meeting of the Committee of 20 are described, the House may like to know the set of objectives we had in mind for this meeting. First of all, we were very keen that the International Monetary Fund rather than the Group of 10 or the new Group of 14 should be the primary forum for discussion of international monetary issues. Secondly, like other developing countries we strongly feel that a stable though adjustable par value system provides a framework which is most conducive to the expansion of world trade. Developing countries do not have the institutional arrangements to cope with prolonged uncertainties in the exchange markets. Thirdly, we were eager that the Special Drawing Rights rather than gold or national currencies should become the principal reserve asset in the reformed monetary system. Fourthly, we are in favour of control of speculative capital movements so as to ensure that exchange rates are not always at the mercy of speculators. Fifth, during the last few years, we have argued consistently in favour of using new international liquidity to provide additional resources for economic development of developing countries. It is our view that while the volume of new international liquidity should be determined solely on the basis of monetary needs of the world economy, it is both feasible and desirable to use the liquidity so created to provide additional real resoruces to developing countries. This proposal known as the link proposal has gained widespread intellectual acceptance in recent years even though there is still reistence to it from governments of a number of developed countries.

The results of the deliberations of the Committee are reflected in the Communique issued at the end of the meeting. A copy of this communique is also laid on the Table of the House. Clearly we have still to resolve a large number of unsettled issues before an agreement can be reached on the outline of reform. Nevertheless, this meeting has helped to provide the needed impetus to the work of Deputies.

It is a matter of satisfaction to us that the Committee has affirmed that the exchange rate regime in the reformed system should continue to be based on stable but adjustable par values. However, there is a strong sentiment in favour of greater exchange rate flexibility than in the past and that even though the par value system is likely to be retained developing countries will have to learn to live with the consequences of more frequent changes in exchange rates in the future.

The Committee of 20 has also agreed that the role of reserve currencies should be reduced and the Special Drawing Rights should become the principal reserve assets of the reformed system. This is in line with our own thinking on this subject.

The Committee has also agreed that an intensive study should be made of effective means to deal with the problem of disequilibrating capital flows.

Finally, on the important subject of the link, we have not been able to persuade the Committee to endorse it in principle and to leave its mechanics to be worked out later on Some developed countries have strong reservations in this matter. However, the Committee has affirmed the desirability on the occasion of reform to promote economic development and the flow of real resources from developed to developing coun-

tries. Although this cannot be constituted an endorsement of the link, the language of the Communique reflects some positive advance.

In our view, the link is a practical means of securing the obective endorsed by the Committee. It would be wrong to suggest that the link proposal will not face any serious hurdles. However, if developing countries remain united, there is a good chance that the link would constitute an important element of the reformed system.

Prior to the meeting of the Committee of 20, the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 24 developing countries was held on 24th March 1973. This group came into being last year to enable developing countries to exchange views and to work out a common position on matters relating to international monetary reform. On our suggestion, the Group of 24 has set up a working party to work out a common position on the link proposal acceptable to all developing countries for presenting it to the Committee of 20. We attach great importance to the work of the Group of 24 for it is only if developing countries are united that their voice is likely to be felt in the forums of the Committee of 20. On our part, we shall make every possible effort to sustain the unity of developing countries in our common quest for a new monetary system which will be more responsive to the needs of developing countries

Communique

1 The Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues (the Committee of Twenty) held its second meeting in Washington on March 26 and 27, 1973, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ali Wardhana, Minister of Finance for Indonesia. By the courtesy of the Organisation of American States the meeting was held in the Pan American Union Building. Mr. Pierre-Paul Schwitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, took part in the meeting which was also attended by Mr. Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the E.E.C., Mr. Rane Larre, General Manager of the B.I.S., Mr. Olivier Long, Director-General of the G.A.T.T., Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero, Secretary-General of the U.N.C.T.A.D., Sir Denis Rickett, Vice-President of the I.B.R.D., and Mr. Emile Van Lennep, Secretary-General of the O E.C.D.

2. The Committee received a report in which the Chairman of their Deputies, Mr Jermey Morse, summarised the Deputies' discussion to date on the adjustment process and exchange rate mechanism, reserve assets and convertibility, and capital flows.

3 The Members of the Committee reaffirmed the need for a world monetary order, based on cooperation and consultation within the framework of a strengthened International Monetary Fund, that will encourage growth of world trade and employment as well as economic development and will support the domestic efforts of monetary authorities throughout the world to counteract inflation.

4. The Members of the Committee exchanged views on the substance of international monetary reform in the light of recent develoonment in exchange markets and of countries' policy reactions to these developments and instructed their Deputies to take account of these events and their implications in their continuing work. The Members of the Committee recognised that the various elements of reform are interlinked. Their discussion of a reformed system centred on the following points:

(a) There should be a better working of the adjustment process, in which adequate methods to assure timely and effective balance of payments adjustment by both surplus and deficit countries would be assisted by improved international consultation in the Fund including the use of objective indicators. It was noted that the Deputies are establishing a technical group on indicators. The importance of effective domestic policies for balance of payments adjustment was underlined. Members of the Committee recognised that exchange rates must be a matter for international concern and consultation and that in the reformed system the exhcange rate regime should remain based on stable but adjustable par values. It was also recognised that floating rates could provide a useful technique in particular situations. There was also general agreement on the need for exchange market stability and on the importance of Fund surveillance of exchange rate policies.

(b) There should be better international management of global liquidity. The role of reserve currencies should be reduced and the S.D.R. should become the principal reserve asset of the reformed system. The Deputies were asked to study further the conditions for a resumption of general convertibility including questions relating to consolidation of excess reserve currency balances and to methods of settlement.

(c) An intensive study should be made of effective means to deal with the problem of disequilibrating capital flows by a variety of measures, including controls, to influence them and by arrangements to finance and offset them. It was noted that the Deputies are establishing a technical group on disequiliorating capital flows, including those associated with Euro-currency markets.

(d) There should be a strong presumption against the use of trade controls for balance of payments purposes. Developing countries would, however, be exempt wherever possible from trade and capital controls imposed by other countries and their particular circumstances would be taken into account in assessing controls that they themselves felt it necessary to apply.

5. The Members of the Committee recognised the concerns of developing countries under current conditions and their interests in a reformed system. They affirmed the desirability on the occasion of the reform of promoting economic development and the flow of real resources from developed to developing countries.

6. The Committee approved their Deputies' program of future work. In directing the attention of the Deputies to these aspects of reform which have an important bearing on the current sitaution, they recognised that procedures are already established for coordinating the work of the Executive Directors of the Fund with that of the Deputies. They noted that the Deputies plan to expand their meeting schedule and to intensify their work between meetings. and they instructed the Deputies to proceed urgently with the preparation of a draft outline of the reform, in which the major issues would be presented to the Committee for decision.

7. The Committee will meet again at a time to be proposed by the Chairman in the light of the progress of the Deputies' work.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Will you allow me to put two or three questions?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Now, Shri Chattopadhyaya.

13.03 hrs.

TEXTILES COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Textiles Committee Act, 1963".

The motion was adopted.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

RE PAY COMMISSION REPORT

MR SPEAKER: Now, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to place one or two very important issues. I invite your kind attention to the *Statesmen* dated 6th April, 1973 stating that some of the Members of Pay Commission discovered distortions in the Report. I am surprised to read the banner headline appearing in this paper. It seems that there are serious questions raised in this. And it appears that Members did not know about these perhaps before signing the Report. Another very serious thing to which I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister is this. This is about the chapter on I.A.S. This was perhaps drafted by the Member-Secretary Shri H. N. Ray and two I.A.S. Officers, Shri R. D. Thapar and Shri Naresh Chandra. One can very well imagine that this Pay Commission which is supposed to be an independent body should have allowed this Chapter to be drafted by the outsiders.

Our suspicion is that some of the Pay Commission members—with due apoligies to them—were tinkering with the fate of the millions of Central Government employees and Armed Forces I would request you to allow a discussion and ask the minister to appoint a commission immediately to find out if this is correct, action should be taken against the Member-Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 377, you can just invite attention, not make a speech

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request the minister to make the necessary investigations. Now that the fate of 20 lakhs of Class III and Class IV employees has been sealed by the Pay Commission I want that bilateral talks and negotiations with the employees' associations should start.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि यह मामला उठाया गया है , इसलिए मैं भी एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूं । मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब है—आपने समाचार देखा होगा—स्टेट्समैन में जो कुछ छपा है, उससे पे—कमीशन की प्रतिष्ठा को गहरा धक्का लगा है । पे-कमीशन के बारे में जो इस तरह की खबरें छपी हैं कि उसके मेम्बरों ने बिना रिपोर्ट को पढ़े उस पर दस्तखत किए हैं तो कर्मचारियों में उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या विश्वास पैदा

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, dated 6th April, 1973.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

होगा? क्या पे-कमीशन के मेम्बरों ने लिखी हुई बातों पर दस्तखत कर दिए है? मै चाहता हू कि वित्त मन्त्री इसके बारे म सदन को विश्वास मे लें। यह पे-कमीशन इस समय मजाक का विषय बन रहा है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमन्ड हार्बर) : यह तो क्रिमनल ओफेन्स है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) I am not going to question the competence of the drating of the report by any IAS officer That is not my concern My concern is, a serious report has come to the press that in the report that has been submitted and released to the press, including the summary, members of the Commission are expressing their surprise that there had been introduction of some recommendations of which they are not aware It is their fear that there has been a number of distortions

MR SPEAKER I have made it very clear that under rule 377, you can just invite attention and not make a speech

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It has been said that there is no page marking there is no system of chaptering etc It has been said that the members were not given enough time to read through all the pages before signing the report The apprehension has been expressed by the members of the Commission that there is a possibility that the whole record may be tampered with by those IAS officers and that new recommendations by way of distortions are being included in favour of the IAS officers It is for the Government to make a statement whether there has been any distortion, whether they have signed it without seeing the whole document and whether the newspaper report is correct or not This is a very serious matter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The report is very disturbing It amounts to tampering with Government records, which is a criminal offence We want Government to come out with a clear statement

MR SPEAKER I have allowed him to raise it What more can I do?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Let the Minister either deny it or confirm it

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Sir, I saw some press report about this matter But I cannot proceed on the basis of press reports

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Have you made any enquiries?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Where is the question of making enquiries? The report was presented to me by all the members of the Commission I saw their signatures in the report, and that report I placed on the Table of the House What more can I say about it? Now, possibly, there may be some sort of difference of opinion about the press summary that is published There may be some distortions there But the report which is signed by them is placed on the Table of the House

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Why is it that there is no page numbering?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Why create doubt when none exists? The summary which has been prepared was not signed by them It is a fact That is why I did not place the summary on the Table of the House They had signed the main body of the report Therefore, I placed the report on the Table of the House In the press summary which has been given for publicity, maybe there are some distortions; I cannot say If they have got any doubts

about it, that is a different matter. As far as the memebrs are concerned, they can see the report as such.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it that there is no page-marking?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have nothing more to add.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, kindly allow a discussion on this.

MR SPEAKER These volumes are quite big. That is the reason why they were laid on the Table of the House. After all of you have gone through it I will allow some time for it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज अखबार मे जो खबर छपी है उससे पता चलता है कि पे-कमीशन के मेम्बरो ने इस बात की शिकायत की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या सारी सारी खबर जो अखबारो मे छपे उसको आप यहा पर लाएंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to make this point clear. When the members of the Commission came with that report I had a problem as to what I should submit to the House The copies were merely cyclostyled and I did not have enough copies. So, I was thinking whether I can print the summary, which is a part of the report, and place it on the Table of the House. But the members themselves said that they have not signed the summary and, therefore, that should not be placed on the Table because that does not represent the views of the Commission What they have signed is the body report. Therefore, even though there may be limited copies of the cyclostyeled reports, I decided to place the report itself on the Table of the House. Possibly, they had asked someone to prepare the summary. That is included in the report but it is not signed What can I do about it? But when the report is before you, why do you go by the summary?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The summary is part of the report. If there is some distoration in the summary, who is to be held responsible? Are the members of the Commission not responsible?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What am I to do if after having given the summary .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not blaming the Finance Minister. But the summary here is part of the report.

MR SPEAKER: There must be some end to this discussion. After all, the business of the House must go on.

एक तरफ आप यह करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते है वक्त नही मिलता है। वक्त तो इन्ही बातो मे निकल जाता है।

13.14 hrs

RE KILLING OF SIX STUDENTS BY DAFLA TRIBES

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, under rule 377, I want to draw the attention of the House to a matter which is agitating the minds of all of us. Six students were killed and eight injured when they went on a picnic to a place known as Kiminu in NEFA by Dafla tribes. This has happened in the border of Assam and this has caused tremendous tension there. It also poses some very serious questions. Firstly, I want to know what has been the impact of the administration upon the Dafla tribes? During all these years has our administra-

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

tion been able to bring any change in their way of life? Thirdly, the most imoprtant question is where this procedure of keeping these people in isolation, following the doctrine of Verrier Elwyn is leading us to.

All these questions are coming up. This matter has very very serious consequences. That in 1973, six boys could be killed and eight could be injured, without any rhyme or reason by a tribe is indeed beyond comprehension. I would request you to admit our callattention....

MR. SPEAKER: Then why should I allow you now?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The Minister should make a statement on this, or a discussion on it should be allowed.

13.16 hrs.

RE. STRIKE BY WORKERS OF STENTON PIPE AND FOUNDRY FACTORY, UJJAIN

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान उज्जैन की स्टेन्टन पाईप एण्ड फाउण्ड्री फैक्टरी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । वहां पर वेतन मण्डल की रिपोर्ट तीन साल से आई हुई है लेकिन उसको लागू नहीं किया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप वहां कर्मचारियों में काफी उत्तेजना है । वहां पर पिछले 42 दिनों से लगातार हड़ताल चल रही है। नियमानुसार फैक्टरी का जो निर्धारित समय है उससे अधिक समय तक काम लिया जाता है । इसके साथ साथ मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो योजनायें बनाई हैं पाइप बिछाने की वह फेल हो रही हैं, उन पर काम चालू नहीं हो रहा है । इस फैक्टरी को दो साल से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ले रखा है इसलिए सारी जिम्मेवारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर ही आती है कि इन सारी चीजों को लागू किया जाये । हड़ताल के दौरान जो कर्मचारी निकाले गए हैं उनको पुन: काम पर रखा जाना चाहिए । मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि हजारों लोग वहां पर इससे प्रभावित हैं । उनकी जो वाजिब मांगें हैं उनको स्वीकार किया जाये क्योंकि उसकी पूरी जवाबदेही केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है ।

13.17 hrs.

RE. NON-AVAILABILITY OF YARN

अध्यक्ष महोदय : झारखंडे राय जी, इसका जवाब तो दो तीन दफा हो चुका है ।

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में और विशेषकर उत्तर भारत में सूत गायब हो गया है । (व्यवधान)

9 मार्च को भारत सरकार ने सूत पर नियन्त्रण किया और 12-13 मार्च को उसको मिलों ने लागू कर दिया । मिलों से सूत का निकलना बन्द हो गया । जो सूत तब तक मार्केट में आ चुका था उससे 10—12 दिन काम चला लेकिन 26—28 तारीख तक जब लोकल अधिकारियों ने सभी जगह जो लोकल स्टाक था वह अपने हाथ में ले लिया तब नतीजा यह है कि उत्तर भारत में, दक्षिण भारत के भागपुर में, फैजाबाद में, मऊ में, बंगाल में और गुजरात भी सभी जगह सूत किसी भी दाम पर बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है । भारत सरकार ने नियन्त्रण किया तो ठीक किया लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम न बनाने की वजह से हैंडलूम और पावरलूम को सूत बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): On a point of order. To this very matter I had invited your attention two days back, but you were pleased to decline your permission. May I know how is it that the same matter has been allowed to be raised today?

MR. SPEAKER: It is right, the hon. Member met me and I declined my permission..(*Interruptions*) I do not follow how it is a new method.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Government has taken over distribution of yarn, but yarn is not available. I went to Moradnagar.... (*Interruptions*) Yarn is not available.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसके बारे में आपको टाइम दे देता, आपने मोशन दिया है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कल भी कहा था कि यह पहले इस हाउस में आ चुका है। अब कामर्स की डिमांड आ रही है उस पर कह लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब आपने पहले इजाजत दी थी, काल अटेन्शन एडमिट किया था तब मन्त्री महोदय ने एलान किया था कि सूत का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सरकार अपने हाथ मे ले रही है। सरकार ने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन तो अपने हाथ मे ले लिया लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो नही रहा है। क्या यह मामला कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स तक रुका रह सकता है ? आज तो वह आ नही सकता है क्योंकि शिक्षा पर आपने एक घण्टा बढा दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय लेकिन यह इसमे कैसे आ सकता है ? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री झारखंडे राय अध्यक्ष जी मै यह कह रहा हू कि नतीजा यह है कि हमारे खुद अपने आजमगढ जिले मे 40 000 हैडलूम्स मे से 30,000 बन्द हो गये, और 4,000 पावरलूम मे स 2,700 बन्द हो गये है। एक गुड्डी सूत नही मिल रहा है। अब तक तो लोगो को शिकायत यह थी कि सूत महगा है, अब यह है कि एक गुड्डी भी सूत नही मिल रहा है। सरकार ने, अपना नियन्त्रण कर लिया ठीक है, लेकिन वितरण की कोई व्यवस्था नही की।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : मन्त्री जी आश्वासन दे कि कैसे लोगों को सूत मिलेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतने लोग बेकार हो रहे है, मन्त्री महोदय कुछ तो कहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको अनुमति नही दे रहा हू, आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने कोई अभी तक पौलिसी नहीं बनायी है। टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के पास जाते हैं वह कहते हैं कि सूत बाटने की कोई योजना नही बनी है।

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: 25,000 power looms have already been closed in Gujarat of which 6000 are in the city of Ahmedabad itself.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लोग काम बन्द करके बैठे हुए है, उन का रोजगार नही चल रहा है, भूखे मर रहे है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे चले यह हाउस, समझ मे नही आता। मैं तो सोच रहा हू कि मैं ही यहा से भाग जाता हू, आप तो नही हटेंगे। मेरे बस के बाहर बात निकल गयी है। **(व्यवधान)** कछवाय जी, आप बैठ जाइये। अगर आप ऐसे ही हाउस को चलायेंगे तो इस का मतलब है कि कोई मुझ मे ही गलत बात होगी। मैं चाहता हू कि कोई और आये, कोई और बैठने वाला आ जायगा। यह जो आप के सामने एक तरीका है इसको धीरे धीरे अगर आप अहमियत को कम करेंगे तो कोई और तरीका आयेगा। अगर पार्लियामेंट को आप इसी तरह का बनाना चाहते है तो इसके आगे क्या आयेगा, यह आपको सोचना पडेगा। **(व्यवधान)** अरे भाई बैठो। आप समझते क्यो नही। माननीय कछवाय जी, आप जो कुछ कह रहे है वह रेकार्ड मे नही आयेगा। आप लोगों को जरूर सोचना पड़ेगा, मै बिल्कुल साफ कहता हू। कहिये वाजपेयी जी, आप को क्या कहना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आप शान्त हो जाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह शिकायत है कि यह जो पार्लियामेंट का तरीका है इसको अगर तरीके से नही चलाया तो फिर और कोई तरीका आप को सोचना पड़ेगा। मै भी चला जाऊं और आप भी चले जायेंगे, लेकिन यह पार्लियामेंट रहेगी, इसको जरूर चलना

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

चाहिये, और यह पार्लियामेंट रहनी चाहिये। हमारे और आप जैसे आते जाते रहेंगे, लेकिन Parliament must have the dignity of its own

13.23 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष जी, मै आप की इजाजत से एक व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूं। शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों पर जब 4 अप्रैल को बहस हो रही थी तो श्री चन्द्र पन ने मेरे नाम का हवाला देकर एक बात कही। उन्होंने कहा, सें उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

"You may be knowing that the leaders of the syndicate are taking interest in this University. (Aligarh Muslim University). Shri Piloo Mody has been bestowed the life membership of the Aligarh Muslim University. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited the University and had discussion there."

~~अध्यक्ष महोदय~~ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी तक उस विश्व विद्यालय में गया नही हूं निकट भविष्य में उस विश्वविद्यालय में मेरा जाने का कोई इरादा नही है। श्री चन्द्रप्पन को सही जानकारी रखनी चाहिये। इस सदन में आकर इस तरह की अनर्गल बातें कहना या तो मुझे बदनाम करने का तरीका है, या मेरी पार्टी को बदनाम करने का तरीका है। किसी प्रेस में यह छपा हुआ नही है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। सी० पी० आई० के मेम्बर इस तरह की अनर्गल बातें कह कर देश के वातावरण को बिगाड़ना चाहते है।

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE —contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture.

Shri Mulki Raj Saini to continue his speech.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि सरकार ने शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये और शिक्षा को गरीबों तक पहुंचाने के लिये कुछ दिशा बदलनी है और उनकी यह योजना प्रशंसनीय है। देश के अन्दर 1971 से राज्य सरकारो को 30,000 टीचर्स, 240 इंसपेक्टर और 1000 वर्किंग टीचर्स दिये गये। इसी तरह मे 1972 और 1973 में 90,000 टीचर्स 720 इंसपेक्टर्स और 3,000 वर्किंग टीचर्स दिये गये हैं। जिससे आभास होता है कि 6 से 11 साल तक के बच्चों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा देने की योजना पूरी हो जायगी। यह कार्य प्रशसनीय है।

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

इसी तरीके से पढ लिखे अनएम्प्लायड लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये 29 करोड रु० बजट में रखा गया है। इसी तरीके से सरकार ने तकनीकी, प्रौद्योगिकी और इजीनियरिंग शिक्षा के वास्ते अलग अलग सस्थान खोल रखे हैं। सवाल यह होता है कि इन सस्थानों में किस के बच्चे पढ सकते हैं ? क्योंकि यह बहुत खर्चीली शिक्षा है इसलिये इनमें किसी गरीब का बच्चा, निम्नतम श्रेणी का बच्चा, मध्यम श्रेणी का बच्चा, हरिजन, आदिवासी और देहात के गरीब तबके के लोग नही जा सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को यह शिक्षा गरीब के बच्चों तक पहुंचाने के लिये सस्ती करनी चाहिये। आप कहेंगे कि छात्रवृत्तियां हैं। लेकिन वह इतनी कम हैं कि इस मांग को पूरा नहीं करतीं। तो इस तरीके से सरकार को इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

देश में जो शिक्षा चल रही है उसमे तीन, चार प्रकार के विद्यालय हैं। एक वह है जिन्हें हम स्वर्ग की शिक्षा कह सकते हैं, अगर कही स्वर्ग है तो। सैनिक स्कूल हैं, दून स्कूल है और भी अन्य पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जिनमे पाच, छै सौ रु० एक लडके पर खर्च होता है, इसलिये उनमें गरीब का बच्चा नही आ सकता। सरकार ने पिछले साल 25 सीटस ऐसे स्कूलो मे देने की बात कही थी। लेकिन यह तो ऊट के मुह मे जीरा वाली बात है। यह समस्या कैसे हल होगी ? देश मे समाजवाद लाने के लिए शिक्षा मे समता लाना बहुत जरूरी है। शिक्षा के अन्दर भी एक प्रकार से मौनोपोली हो गई है। मौनोपोली हाउसिस की हम बातें करते हैं आर्थिक क्षेत्र मे, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मे। लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे भी मौनोपोली क्लास कायम हो गई है और इसी क्लास के बच्चे ही सबसे अधिक फायदा उठाते हैं और वे ही सही अर्थो मे शिक्षा ग्रहण करते है। में नाम देकर बताता हू। किन के बच्चे जाते है इन बडे बडे स्कूलो मे, पूजीपतियो के, उद्योगपतियो के, उनके रिश्तेदारो के, बड बड अफसरो के और अब एक नई क्लास भी बडे बडे मिनिस्टरो की कायम हो गई है, उनके बच्चे जाते हैं। उसके बाद कौन जाते है जो इन लोगो के साथ लग हुए है स्मगलर्ज, ब्लैक मार्किटर्ज, एडल्ट्रेशन करने वाले और रिश्वत पर जिन्दगी चलाने वाले उनके बच्चो के वास्ते शिक्षा की कोई समस्या नही है। जहा इनके बच्चे पढते है वहा न अनुशासन बिगडता है, न वायोलेंस होती है, न हडताल होती है। शान्ति के साथ वहा सब काम होता हैं और यह क्लास पनप रही है और यह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ती जा रही है। बाकी देश का क्या हाल है कुछ अच्छे विद्यालय कहे जा सकते हैं लेकिन में उन्हे उच्च मध्यम श्रणी के लाभ के लिए कहूगा कि वे हैं। इस वास्ते कहूंगा कि वहां पर टयूशन की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। जो टयूशन नही पढा सकता उसका बच्चा पास नहीं हो सकता, उसे एप्रोच से, रिश्वत से प्रवेश दिलाना पडता है। यहां पर एम एस सी में लडकों को पांच हजार या दस हजार देना पडता है। इसी तरह मे मैडीकल कालेज मे प्रवेश पाने के लिए बीस बीस हजार रुपये एक लडके को प्रवेश पाने के लिए देना पडता है। कहां है मैडीकल की शिक्षा, विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा गरीबो के बच्चो के वास्ते ? शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे एकाधिकार स्थापित होता जा रहा है, मौनोपली हो गई है। इसको आपको तोडना होगा। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

निम्नतम और निम्न श्रेणी के लोगो के बच्चो के लिए शिक्षा का जो प्रबन्ध है वह नरक की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध है, उसको नरक की शिक्षा कहा जा सकता है। पढने के लिए उनके पास किताबे नही होती हैं, जहा वे पढते है वहा मास्टर नही होते है अगर मास्टर होता है और आता है तो कही हुक्का पीने चला जाता है, खाना खाने चला जाता है तो दो तीन घन्टे वहा लगा आता है। खेत मे वह हल चलाता है और आराम के लिए स्कूल मे आता है। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर कैसे आप समझते है कि अच्छे स्कूल पढने वाले लडको के बराबर आ सकेगा, उनके स्तर पर पहुच सकेगा और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे समता कायम हो सकेगी। इस प्रकार से तो जो आपका लक्ष्य है उसको प्राप्त नही किया जा सकेगा।

विश्वविद्यालय और हायर सैकैन्ड्री स्कूल के ऊपर जा विद्यालय है उनके अन्दर दादा लोग पैदा हो गए है। गरीब का बच्चा उनमे पढने के लिए या पढने की नियत मे आएगा तो उसको वे दरवाजे पार रोक लगे। उनको धमकाएगे, वायोलन्स करेंगे और अगर वह पढना भी चाहेगा तो पढ नही पाएगा, ऐसी स्थिति उसके वास्ते पैदा कर दी जाती है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे यह वातावरण पैदा कर दिया गया है। कल्चरल प्रोग्राम, कोएजकेशन, सिनेमा, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, आदि इस प्रकार का वातावरण तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। मा

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

बाप पहला गुरू होता है। कल कहा गया है कि मां एक लाख गुरुओं के बराबर एक गुरु होती है। उनको अपने बच्चों की देखभाल करने के लिए समय ही नहीं होती है। उनका जीवन बहुत ही व्यस्त रहता है रोजगार में। सिनेमाओं, होटलों, डांसगृहों, गायन-गृहों से उनको फुर्सत नहीं होती है। वहां से बालक स्कूल में आता है पढ़ने के लिए तो वहां दादा लोगों से उसका वास्ता पड़ता है। समाज में जाता है तो वहां भी इसी तरह की व्यवस्था है। इस वास्ते वायोलेन्स कहां से आता है, अनुशासन कौन लाता है इसके ऊपर सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और सरकार को अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करने के लिए विद्यालयों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा और वहीं से इसको शुरू करना होगा। जहां पर बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते है, वहां पर शान्ति रहती है, वहां अच्छी योग्यता के मास्टर होते है, अच्छा वेतन उनको मिलता है। वे फैंसी स्कूल हैं। हमारे जो दूसरे स्कूल हैं वहां कौन मास्टर आते हैं? उस क्षेत्र को आज उपेक्षित क्षेत्र कहा जा सकता है। इसमें वे ही आते हैं जिसको कही और नौकरी नही मिलती। बहुत सी जगहो पर यह सुनने में भी आता हैं कि जो तनख्वाह उनको दी जाती है वह कम दी जाती है लेकिन दस्तखत उनके ज्यादा तनख्वाह पर कराए जाते हैं। ऐसे विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के दिल मे बच्चों के वास्ते कोई स्थान नहीं होती है और न ही बच्चों के दिल में उनके प्रति कोई सम्मान की भावना होती है। जो तनख्वाह उनको मिलती है उससे उनका गुजर बसर भी नहीं हो पाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वे हड़ताल करते हैं, मांग पेश करते हैं, जेल जाते हैं। मैं शिक्षक रह चुका हूं। मुझे दुख होता है यह जानकर कि आज भी पच्चीस साल के बाद भी शिक्षा जिसके लिए कहा जाता है कि पशु तक को यह मानव बना सकती है या मानव में पशुता को निकल सकती है, अपने इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में नितान्त विफल रहीं है। इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। बड़े बड़े प्लान आप बनाते हैं, यद्ध स्तर पर काम भी होता है लेकिन शिक्षा में जो पहली चीज थी और जिस पर सरकार की तवज्जह जानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं गई है। उसका बजट ऊंचा होना चाहिए था। ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया? इसका मुझे बड़ा खेद है।

मैं नरक की शिक्षा के बारे में कह रहा था। कल भी हमारे साथी ने कहा था कि सौ लड़के किसी पाठशाला म जाते हैं तो प्राइमरी शिक्षा पास करने तक उनकी संख्या घट जाती है और हायर सैकैन्ड्री जाते जाते सौ मे से दस ही रह जाते हैं। नाम पढ़ाई में उनके भी आ जाते। लेकिन वास्तव मे सख्या बहुत ही कम होती है।

जो विषमता शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विद्यमान है उसको मिटाने के लिए मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हू कि सरकार शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे और जो वीकर सेक्शन है, जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं उनके वास्ते शिक्षा निशुल्क बनाए, कम्पलसरी बनाए, अनिवार्य बनाए और सबको एक तरह की शिक्षा देने देने का प्रबन्ध करें। इस द्रष्टि से शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि कुछ खानदानों की ही उच्च शिक्षा प्रात करने की मौनोपोली न रहे और सबको समान शिक्षा मिले। इस तरह से आप कार्य करेंगे तो समाजवाद का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, यह प्राप्त हो सकता है नहीं तो यह स्वप्न रहेगा, स्लोगन रहेगा।

हिन्दी के प्रसार के बारे में भी थोड़ा कहना चाहता हूं। कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने की जिम्मेदारी, इसका प्रचार करने की जिम्मेवारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। जिस गति से गाड़ी चल रही है, जिस तरह से अफसरों को दफ्तरों में

काम करते हुए हम देखतेहैं, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे कोई योजना इसकी है ही नही। यहा हाउस के अन्दर भी मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है और खेद भी होता है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य जो हिन्दी जानते है, हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रो से आते हैं वे भी समझते हैं कि अगर वे हिन्दी बोलेंगे तो उनको हीन समझा जायगा। मैं कहूगा कि कम मे कम जो हिन्दी बोलना जानते हैं और हिन्दी समझते हैं उनको तो हिन्दी मे ही बोलना चाहिए।

समाज कल्याण के बारे मे भी मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहता हू। समाज कल्याण का काम इस तरीके से चलाया जा रहा है कि कुछ लोगो को रोजगार मिले। ग्रान्ट जो विभिन्न सस्थाओ को दी जा रही है, सहायता जो उनको दी जा रही है, सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उसका दुरुपयोग न हो, उसका सदुपयोग हो। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पाठशालाओ में पौष्टिक आहार की जो व्यवस्था है वह शायद शिक्षको के लिए है, पौष्टिक आहार बच्चो को नही मिल पाता है। भिक्षा वृत्ति बन्द करना हो, औरतो के अनैतिक व्यापार को रोकना हो, इस काम के वास्ते विभिन्न सस्थाओ को जो रुपया दिया जाता है उन पर चैकर आपको रखना चाहिये। उसकी देखभाल आपको करनी चाहिए और इस विभाग को देखना चाहिए कि जो रुपया अनुदानो आदि के रूप मे दिया जाता है उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना :(महाराजगंज): जब नये मत्री महोदय ने चार्ज लिया था और जिस तरह के विचार उन्होंने व्यक्त किये थे उनको पढ कर मुझे बडी प्रसन्नता हुई थी। मुझे आशा थी कि स्थिति मे कुछ सुधार होगा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में। लेकिन इस बार जब मैंने शिक्षा की मद के बजट को देखा तो इसको देख कर मैं आश्चर्य चकित रह गया। यह चौथी योजना का आखरी वर्ष है। बजाय इसके कि इसके लिए एलोकेशन बढता यह और घट गया है। दस पर्सेंट कट लगा दिया गया है। 136 43 करोड रुपयों मे घटा कर इसको 123 14 करोड रुपये कर दिया गया है। इसको देख कर मैं हैरान रह गया। यह बहुत जबर्दस्त कटौती है। पाच हजार करोड रेवेन्यू रिसीट है और ढाई हजार करोड कैपिटल रिसीट है। 75,000 करोड मे से केवल 123 करोड ही एजुकेशन के लिए रखा गया है जोकि 1.5 परसेंट हमारे टोटल एक्सपेंडीचर का है। यह बहुत ही लज्जा की बात है। हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। समाजवादी मुल्क क्या कर रहे है, इसको आप देखें। रूस की 1972 की रिपोर्ट मैं पढ रहा था। उन्होने उसमे लिखा है कि 1975 मे उनका बजट कुल मिला करके 360,000 मिलियन रूबल का होगा जिसमे से 90,000 मिलियन रूबल एजुकेशन पर खर्च होगा यानी कुल आमदनी का 25 परसेंट खर्च एजुकेशन पर होगा। वहा 25 परसेंट होता है और यहा केवल 1.5 परसेंट। यह समाजवाद लाने का ढग नही है। डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर से तिगुना उनका सोशल वैलफेयर और एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता है। ब्रिटेन और अमरीका जैसे देशो का भी लगभग दस परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता है। लेकिन हमारा केवल 1.5 होता है। यह अफसोस की बात है।

कितनी कम इम्पार्टेंस हम एजुकेशन को देते है यह इसी से जाहिर हो जाता है कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के रैंक का मिनिस्टर इस विभाग मे नही है। प्रो० नुरूलहसन बडे योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, उनका कैरीयर बहुत अच्छा रहा है, वह बडे डैनेमिक व्यक्ति है, आइडियाज के आदमी है। क्या वजह है कि उनको कैबिनेट रैंक नही दिया जाता ? अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो वे अपने विभाग के लिए ज्यादा पैसा प्रभावशाली ढग से माग सकते थे और अपनी योजना को चला सकते थे। मैं चाहता हू कि

[प्रो० एस० सक्सेना]

मिनिस्टर ग्राफ़ एजुकेशन का कैबिनेट रैंक होना चाहिए ।

यू० जी० सी० के बजट में 11.5 परसेंट का कट किया गया है, अर्थात् 36 करोड़ रुपये में से 5 करोड़ रुपये का कट किया गया है । इस तरह तो यू०जी०सी० के बजट में कुछ भी नही रहेगा । यू०जी०सी० का रुपया जिस तरह खर्च होता है, वह भी शर्म की बात हैं । हमारे 88 परसेंट विद्यार्थी 3600 कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं और केवल 12 परसेंट विद्यार्थी 70 यूनिवर्सिटीज में शिक्षा पाते हैं । लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री की 1970-71 की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज पर 23 करोड़ रुपया और कालेजों पर केवल 7 करोड रुपया खर्च किया जाता है । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । यह कोई न्याय नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि जितने विद्यार्थी जहा पढ़े, वहां उनके हिसाब से खर्चा दिया जाये । फिलहाल 60 परसेंट रुपया कालेजों को दिया जाये और 40 परसेंट यूनिवर्सिटीज पर खर्च किया जाये ।

जहां तक स्पोर्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, हम ने देखा है कि ग्रालिम्पिक्स में हम सब से बाटम पर रहते है । कालेजों में स्पोर्ट्स के खर्चे को कट कर दिया गया है । अगर हम उसको दूसरे कन्टीज से कम्पेयर करें, तो वह बिल्कुल निल है । मैं चाहता हूं कि स्पोर्ट्स पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये, ताकि ग्रालिम्पिक्स में हमारी परफ़ार्मेन्स इतनी खराब न हो ।

मैं देहात के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में देखता हूं कि लड़के जमीन पर फटे हुए टाट पर बैठे हुए हैं और एक मास्टर बैठा हुआ है, सब चिल्ला रहे हैं, कोई नहीं सुनता है कि क्या हो रहा है । इस हालत में वे बेचारे बच्चे किस तरह पढ़ेंगे ? इसी लिए अच्छी स्थिति के लोग अपने बच्चों को उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों में न भेज कर नर्सरीज और किंडरगार्टन्ज में भेजते हैं । जब तक हमारे प्राइमरी स्कूल किंडरगार्टन नहीं बन जायेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा में हमारी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है । चूंकि शुरू में ही लड़कों की पढ़ाई अच्छी नहीं होती है, इसलिए उनका कैरेक्टर नही बनता है । इसी वजह से बाद में स्टुडेंट्स में इनडिसिप्लिन देखने को मिलती है । हमारे देश में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को प्रमुख स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

रूस में किंडरगार्टन्ज और पायनियर कैम्प्स में बच्चो की जिस तरह पढाई होती है और जो सुविधाये उनको मिलती है, जब मैं रशा गया, तो उन्हे देख कर मुझे ईर्ष्या हुई कि काश, हमारे बच्चो को भी ऐसा मोका मिले । मिनिस्टर साहब सब से ज्यादा ध्यान इस तरफ दें ।

मुझे खुशी है कि अध्यापको का वेतन बढाया गया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह शर्त रखी जाये कि उन को बढा हुआ वेतन तब मिलेगा, जब कि वे अच्छे रिजल्ट्स दिखायगे और अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करेंगे ।

श्री दलीप सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं । इसके साथ-साथ मैं आदरणीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी और शिक्षा मंत्रालय का इस बात के लिए शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि उन्होने दिल्ली स्कूल एजूकेशन बिल पास करा के दिल्ली के हजारों अध्यापकों की सेवा की है । इस हाउस ने और राज्य सभा ने उस बिल को बहुत जल्दी और मजबूती के साथ पास कर दिया, इस लिए मैं इस हाउस और राज्य सभा का भी आभारी हूं ।

हमारे देश के शहरों में बहुत पब्लिक स्कूल हैं । लेकिन हमारा देश गांवों में रहता है । यहां की ज्यादा जनता गांवों में रहती है, लेकिन गांवों में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है । शहरों में बेशक पब्लिक स्कूल रहें

और वहां जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, चाहे वे पूंजीपतियों के बच्चे हों या बड़े अफ़सरों और ठेकेदारों के, उनको कन्वेयेन्स, स्कूलों में अच्छे खाने और ब्रेकफ़ास्ट वग़ैरह की सब सहूलियतें दे सकते हैं। लेकिन कम से कम सब स्कूलों का सिलेबस तो एक कर दिया जाये। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि ग़रीब आदमी का बच्चा भी वही किताबें पढ़ेगा, जो पब्लिक स्कूल में अमीर आदमी का बच्चा पढ़ेगा।

अगर हम भारतवर्ष के पुराने इतिहास में जायें, तो हम देखते हैं कि कृष्ण और सुदामा ने एक ही जगह पर, एक ही गुरु से, एक ही किस्म की शिक्षा की किताबें पढ़ी। यह अलग बात है कि बाद मे कृष्ण द्वारिका के राजा बने और सुदामा ग़रीब ब्राह्मण रहे। परन्तु सुदामा जब कृष्ण से मिलने के लिए द्वारिका गये, तो कृष्ण ने क्लासफेलो और सहपाठी के नाते सुदामा को बहुत आदर दिया। यदि हम मारे देश मे एक ही किस्म की शिक्षा पद्धति कर दे, तो गरीबो के बच्चे भी वही सिलेबस पढेंगे, जो कि अमीरो के बच्चे पढते हैं।

शायद कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि सिर्फ़ अमीरो के बच्चो के ही दिमाग होते है। दिल्ली मे पच्चीस मील दूर दिल्ली-हरियाणा बार्डर पर अपने हल्के के एक गाव मे मैं इलैक्शन के सिलसिले में गया। वहा मैं ने एक लडके को कुर्ता पाजामा और साधारण खेस डाले देखा। वह जुलाहे का लडका था। उसने मुझे बताया कि वह आई०ए०एस० के काम्पीटीशन में सिलक्ट हो कर ट्रेनिंग के लिए जा रहा है। इससे ज़ाहिर है कि ग़रीबों के बच्चों के भी दिमाग होते हैं। लेकिन उनकी पढ़ाई, शिक्षा पद्धति और सिलेबस में फ़र्क होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें और उस फ़र्क को ख़त्म करने की कोशिश करें।

पिछले दिनों मैं दिल्ली के एक कालेज में गया, जिस में को-एजूकेशन है, लड़के-लड़कियां साथ-साथ पढ़ती हैं। उनके सालाना फंक्शन में उनके डिसिप्लिन की हालत को देख कर मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ। वहां प्राइज डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो रहा था। जब कोई लड़की प्राइज लेने के लिए आती थी, तो लड़कों की तरफ़ से हूटिंग होती थी। मुझे बहुत शर्म आई और वहां बैठना भी मुश्किल हो गया। अगर हमारे विद्यार्थियो की डिसिप्लिन की यही हालत रही, तो पता नही, हमारे देश का क्या हश्र होगा।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय की बड़ी भारी ज़िम्मेदारी है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ज़िम्मेदार होता है नेशन और समाज को बनाने का। क्या मंत्री महोदय कालेज में डिसिप्लिन की तरफ ध्यान देंगे ? मैं जानता हूं कि राजनैतिक पार्टियां यूनिवर्सिटीज के मामलों में दखल देती हैं और वहा स्ट्राइक वगैरह कराती हैं। कालेजो में पढ़ने वाली लडकियां हमारी बेटिया और बहनें हैं, जिस तरह कि लडके हमारे बेटे और भाई हैं। इसलिए यह ज़रूरी है कि कालेजों की बाउंडरी में इतना डिसिप्लिन हो कि कोई लडका किसी लड़की के बारे मे कोई नामुनासिब बात न कह सके। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे कही जाइये, आपको शहरो में कालेज मिलेगे। दिल्ली मे भी शहर मे बहुत कालेज हैं। मेरी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी का इलाका तीस पैंतीस मील का लम्बा चौड़ा क्षेत्र है, जिसकी आबादी नौ लाख के करीब है। मंत्री महोदय वहां एक कालेज खोलने के बारे में सोचें। अगर वह दिल्ली के देहात मे एक कालेज प्रोवाइड करने की कोशिश करें, तो मैं आभारी हूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शहरों के अंदर नर्सरी स्कूल है। छोटे छोटे बच्चे तीन साल के, चार साल के नर्सरी में चले जाते हैं और काफी उनका वहा से सुधार होता है। बचपन से ही उनको अच्छा रास्ता दिखाया जाता है।

[श्री दिलीप सिंह]

लेकिन देहातों के अंदर चाहे वह दिल्ली के देहात हों चाहे बिहार के और चाहे उड़ीसा के देहात हों, वहां पर कोई नर्सरी स्कूल छोटे छोटे बच्चों के लिए नहीं हैं। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए, गरीब आदमियों के बच्चे भी चाहते हैं कि वह अच्छी पढाई पढ़ें। तो गांवों में भी नर्सरी स्कूल खोलने की आप कृपा करें तो हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा सुधार होगा।

एक बात मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के देहात के हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूलों में, मेरी नोटिस में यह आया है कि बच्चों को साइंस हिन्दी में पढ़ाई जाती है। लेकिन वह बच्चे जो आइ० आइ० टी० हौजखास मे दाखिल होने के लिए प्रास्पेक्टस लेने जाते हैं तो वहां साफ साफ लिखा हुआ है कि हर एक टेस्ट अंग्रेजी में देना होगा। अगर यह बात ठीक है तो यह डिफरेंस आप न रखें। अगर शहरों में अंग्रेजी में साइंस पढाई जाती है तो देहात के अंदर भी अंग्रेजी में साइंस पढ़ाइए और नहीं तो शहरो में भी और देहातों में भी दोनों जगह हिन्दी में पढ़ाइए ताकि वह अगर कहीं दाखिल होना चाहें तो उन्हें दाखिला तो मिल सके।

दिल्ली के अंदर 110 गांव हैं जिन की जमीन एक्वायर हो चुकी है। वहां पर सब लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। कोई रोजगार उनके लिए नहीं रहा चाहे वह लैंड ओनर्स रहे हों चाहे लैंडलेस रहे हों। शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से सोशल एजूकेशन की स्कीम के अंतर्गत वहां पर कुछ सेंटर्स खोले गये थे जिसके अन्दर महिलाओ और लड़कियों को सिलाई कढाई का काम सिखाते थे। उससे थोड़ा सा रोजगार उनका बढ़ता था। अब शायद वह सेंटर बन्द करने जा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दिल्ली एजूकेशन डायरेक्टोरेट से बात कर के वह यह प्रयत्न करें कि उन गांवों के अंदर से जहां उनकी सारी जमीन ले ली गई है, कम से कम ये सेंटर न उठाये जायं। इनको तो वहां आप चालू रखें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य: (कासगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण का जो विषय चल रहा है इसकी जो मांगें हैं मैं इनका विरोध तो नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि वह विषय और विभाग कितना विस्तृत है और उसकी मांग कितनी कम है। यह वास्तव में खेद-जनक है। समाज और शासन एक दूसरे का समवायी कारण है। समाज का निर्माण ना होता है, उसमें समाज और शासन ये एक दूसरे पर निर्भर करते हैं। यदि हमारा समाज अच्छा नहीं होगा तो शासन की अच्छी नही मिल सकता। यदि शासन अच्छा नही होगा तो समाज भी अच्छा नही हो सकता। इसलिये इसके लिये बजट की माग बहुत ज्यादा होनी चाहिये थी।

जैसा हमने अभी सुना है गत 25 सालों में शिक्षा का काफी विकास हुआ, काफी शिक्षालय खोले गये, स्कूलों की बाढ़ आ गई। लेकिन मैं सरकार से पूछता हूं कि क्या कभी उसने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि देश में विद्यालय कितने हैं और उनमें धन्धालय कितने हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि दो प्रकार की संस्थाय आज चल रही हैं, एक प्राइवेट और दूसरी सरकारी। प्राइवेट संस्थायओं में क्या होता है क्या आपने अभी उसकी जांच करवाई है। मंत्री जी देख कि इनमें धन्धालय कितने चल रहे हैं, और वास्तविक विद्यालय कितने हैं?

दूसरी खेद की बात यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आपने काफी प्रगति की लेकिन क्वालिटी आफ एजुकेशन जो है उसमें आप बहुत पीछे रह गये हैं। 25 वर्ष के आंकड़ों को देखते हुये यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता

है कि हम उसमें बहुत पीछे रह गये हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि समाज की रचना शिक्षा से होती है और शिक्षा समाज कल्याण के चार स्तम्भों मे से सबसे प्रथम स्तम्भ है। पहला शिक्षा, दूसरा समाज की समानता, तीसरा सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य और चौथा सामाजिक न्याय मिलना। यदि समाज कल्याण के अन्दर ये बात होगी तो ये प्लान आपके बनते रहेंगे और ये केवल पेपर तक रहेंगें हमको इनसे वास्तव मे कोई लाभ नही होगा।

शिक्षा के लिये कहा है कि
तालीमगर नही है जमाने की हस्बोहाल
फिर क्या उम्मीद हो दौलती आराम
एहतराम

आराम तलाम करना चाहते हो और उधर शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है। आज कल का पढा लिखा जवान आपसे सर्टिफिकेट, डिप्लोमा और डिग्रियो का भूखा नही है उसको रोजगार मिलना चाहिये, वह काम की आकाक्षा लेकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है। शिक्षा का आपने विस्तार किया लेकिन हमारी बेकारी चरम सीमा तक पहुच गयी है। इस पर आपने कभी ध्यान नही दिया। आज 38 करोड आदमी अशिक्षित है। एसी स्थिति मे हम चाहे कि समाजवाद आये तो यह सूर्य के सामने दीपक के प्रकाश को ले जाने के समान है। क्या आपने कभी इसका भी सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि कौन कौन से वर्ग शिक्षा से अछूते रहे है? क्या आपने विकललागो की ओर ध्यान दिया है कि कितने विकलाग देश मे पडे हैं? महिलाओ और विधवाओ की तरफ ध्यान दिया है? उनके लिये क्या योजना आपने बनाई है। अनाथालयो की तरफ क्या आप का ध्यान गया है जहा अनिवार्य शिक्षा होनी चाहिये?

मेरा निवेदन है कि देश के अन्दर शिक्षा के साथ साथ बेकारी की समस्या का भी हल नही किया गया है तो समाज का कल्याण नही हो सकता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाज की रचना तभी हो कसती है कि जब हम ऊच नीच की खाई तो पाट दे, जब हमारे अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना न हो, जब हम एक दूसरे क सम्मान करे। लेकिन देखने मे यह आता है कि आम जनता की बात की अलग है पार्लियामेट मे कोई स्पीच होती है तो माननीय सदस्य साम्प्रदायिक भावना लेकर कभी आर० एस० एस० की बात कभी मस्लिम लीग की बात करने लगतें है। हम सब एक है। हमारा राष्ट्र एक है। समान रूप से हम लाभान्वित हो, यह दृष्टि हमारी होनी चाहिये।

स्वास्थ्य की योजना हमारे समाज कल्याण के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है। आज हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चो के लिये अच्छा आहार नही मिलता, दूध नही मिलता। हरिजनो और गरीबो के लिये रहने के मकान नही है। उनके लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नही है। जिस देश के अन्दर पीने का पानी न मिलता हो, भोजन के लिये अन्न न मिलता हो उस देश के अन्दर समाज कल्याण कैसे होगा?

बात और करना चाहुगा। आज जो आप यह देखे रहें है कि हर जगह दर्शन होतें हैं, हर जगह रेलवे की तोड़फोड की जाती है। दफ्तरो मे आग लगाई जाती है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका एक ही कारण है कि आज बेरोजगारी है, शिक्षित नवयुवको को काम नही मिलता। इसलिये इसको यदि आपने खत्म नही किया तो यह दीवार उठ नही सकती है।

हर हाथ हाथ को काम मिले,
हर खेत खेत को पानी हो।
तो भारत गुलशन बन जाये,
भारत मे नई जवानी हो ।।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी, (मछलीशहर) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण के अनुदानो की मागो का समर्थन करता हू । स्वतन्त्रता के 25 वर्षों के बाद जब मैं शिक्षा के मामले पर विचार करता हू तो देखता हू कि शिक्षालयो का बहुत अच्छा विस्तार हुआ है। चाहे प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा हो चाहे कालेज की शिक्षा हो और चाहे विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा हो, इनका बहुत अच्छा विस्तार हुआ है। लेकिन शिक्षा का स्तर गिरा है । जिस तरह की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये उसमे हमारा कोई स्पष्ट लक्ष्य नही हो सका है। हम शिक्षा किसलिये देना चाहते हैं, हम कैसा नागरिक बनाना चाहते हैं इसमे कुछ अपने को स्पष्ट नही कर सके है। इसका परिणाम हुआ है कि एक तरफ तो स्कूलो और कालेजो मे जो लडके निकलते है वे नौकरी की तलाश मे घूमते हैं और नौकरी न मिलने पर तरह तरह के अनैतिक कार्यों मे लगते है, दूसरी तरफ वही विद्यार्थी जब विश्वविद्यालयो मे पहुचते है तो अनुशासनहीनता दिखाते है। आज शायद ही कोई ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय हो जहा पर तीन चार महीने तक वह विश्वविद्यालय उपद्रवो के कारण बन्द न रहा हो ।

14 00 hrs.

सारा पैसा जो इस पर खर्च हो रहा है—लगता है कि बेकार जा रहा है । उस के साथ यह भी लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालयो मे जो छात्र पढ रहे हैं शायद उन के सामने उन का अन्धकारमय भविष्य ही है जो उन को उपद्रव करने के लिये प्रेरित करता है और इसी लिये उस को एक अखाड़ा बनाया हुआ है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली मे परिवर्तन किया जाय और उस मे सुधार लाया जाय, अन्यथा हम उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नही कर सकेंगे जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे हमे प्राप्त करना चाहिये ।

पहले धार्मिक शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था होती थी । आज जो स्कूल तथा कालिज प्राइवेट ढग मे चल रहे है, उन मे धार्मिक शिक्षा दी जाती है । हमारा देश विधि धर्मों का देश है, यदि इन धर्मों की जो मुख्य मुख्य बाते है उन्हे हर छात्र को पढाया जाय तो मै समझता हू कि जो टकराहट धार्मिक क्षेत्र मे सामाजिक क्षेत्र में और दूसरी जगहो पर होती है, वह बहुत कुछ कम हो जायगी। अपरिपक्वता तथा धार्मिक बातो की ठीक जानकारी न होने की वजह से टकराहट पैदा होती है—इस के लिये सरकार को हर स्तर पर प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हू कि हर धर्म की या मुख्य बातो को शिक्षा मे स्थान दिया जाय, चरित्र निर्माण और नैतिकता की शिक्षा का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

आज शिक्षा की जो संस्थाये चल रही है—उन मे कुछ निजी क्षेत्र मे हैं और कुछ सरकारी क्षेत्र मे चल रही है । सरकारी क्षेत्र मे कुछ जिला परिषदे चलाती है, कुछ को प्रदेशीय सरकार चलती है और कुछ को केन्द्रीय सरकार चलाती है । इस मामले मे स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये—यह शिक्षा किस के हाथ मे होनी चाहिये और किस ढग से चलाई जानी चाहिये ।

हमारे यहा विश्वविद्यालयो मे जो इतिहास पढाया जा रहा है करीब करीब वह अंग्रेजो के जमाने का हैं । उन के इतिहास

का कुछ अपना दृष्टिकोण था जो उन के लिये हमारे देश में शासन चलाने की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त था । हमारे देश में नया इतिहास बहुत से लोगों ने लिखा है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस का एकत्रीकरण कर के उस को नया रूप दिया जाय और विश्वविद्यालयों में वह नया इतिहास पढ़ाया जाय । हमारे देश का प्राचीन इतिहास आज बहुत से टीलों के नीचे बिखरा पड़ा है, संस्कृत साहित्य में भरा पड़ा है, उस की खोज होनी चाहिये । उस को निकाल कर हमारे देश का नया इतिहास बनाया जाय तो वास्तव मे सच्चा इतिहास होगा तथा उस का अनुसन्धान होना चाहिये और उस को नये सिरे से लिखा जाना चाहिये ।

संस्कृत शिक्षा की आज हमारे देश में उपेक्षा हो रही है । हमारे देश मे संस्कृत राजभाषा नही है, परन्तु कुछ लोग उस को मृत भाषा समझते है । लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि वह अमर भाषा है । उस के अन्दर शब्दों के बनाने का कारखाना है, शब्द से शब्द बनाये जाते है, धातु से शब्द बनाये जाते हैं, किसी भी शब्द को बनाया जा सकता है । लेकिन उस की पूरी उपेक्षा हो रही है, उस पर उतना ध्यान ना दिया जाता, जितना देना चाहिये । अगर हम संस्कृत की शिक्षा की ठीक से वयवस्था नही करते हैं, तो अपने देश की संस्कृत से वंचित रह जायेंगे हम अपनी साहित्यिक धरोहर से वंचित रह जायेंगे ।

हमारे यहां पहले आश्रम पद्धति से पढाई होती थी । बच्चों को शुरू से ही विद्यालयों में भेज दिया जाता था और 24 घंटे का पूरा समय वे आश्रम में ही व्यतीत करते थे । वहां उन की जीवन से सम्बन्धित हर विषय की शिक्षा दी जाती थी—मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी तरह की पद्धति फिर से चलाई जाय । आज दो-चार घंटे के लिये बच्चा स्कूल जाता है, बाकी के समय में गांव के वातावरण में रहता है । समाज के बुरे लोगों के सम्पर्क में रह कर जितना पढ़ता नहीं है, उस से अधिक उस में दोष आ जाते हैं । इस लिये इस पद्धति को बदलने भी विचार किया जाय ।

हमारे देश में एक अमर-कोष की प्रणाली होती थी । भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऐसे शब्द जो एक ही अर्थ के वाचक होते थे, उन को कलित किया जाता था । हमारे यहां विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनेकों ऐसे शब्द भरे पड़े हैं, जिन को लेकर विभिन्न लिपियों में एक जगह संग्रहीत किया जाय तो आज जो भाषाओं में टकराहट होती है, विवाद होता है, वह बहुत कुछ हल किया जा सकता है । इस लिये हमें इन सम्बन्ध में एक नया अमर कोष बनाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक बुनियादी शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है—महात्मा गांधी जी ने बुनियादी शिक्षा को प्रारम्भ किया था, उस का प्रचार भी हुआ, सरकार ने भी उस पर जोर दिया, लेकिन वह जिस ढंग से चलाई जा रही है, एक उपहास की वस्तु बन गई है । वास्तव में जिस चीज पर मूलतः जोर दिया गया था, वह तो गौण हो गई है और जो चीज गौण थी वह मुख्य बन गई है । यदि उस पद्धति को लागू करना है तो उस ढंग से लागू किया जाय जिस तरह से वर्धा शिक्षा योजना के अन्दर स्वीकार किया गया था ।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भेद-भाव की पद्धति के बारे में बहुत से सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । भिन्न भिन्न लोगों के लिये भिन्न भिन्न तरह के विद्यालय इस समाजवादी व्यवस्था में, इस धर्म निपक्ष शासन में बने रहें—यह अच्छा नहीं कहा जा सकत

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें और इस में परिवर्तन लायें ।

विश्वविद्यालयों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता बड़ी खेदजनक हो रही है । मंत्री जी ने बनारस विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जो रुख अपनाया है, मैं उस का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी उस पर दृढ रहें और उन के अपने जो विचार हैं, उन को कार्यान्वित करने में किसी तरह की हिचकिचाहट अनुभव न करें ।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education. One has much to say on it, but one has very limited time. The problems of students, teachers and the problem of the primary and secondary schools have always been there with us. But now within the limited time at my disposal I would like to state a few points.

According to the Directives of the Constitution, free and compulsory universal education was to be provided by 1960 but now although 13 years have passed, this requirement has not been fulfilled so far. I am very sorry to stat ethis. The hon. Minister Prof. Nurul Hasan said last year that this will be fulfilled. He said that free and compulsory universal education for the age group of 6 to 11 will be provided by 1975-76 and that of age group 11-14 will be provided by 1980-81. But I doubt whether, at the pace at which we are proceeding in the matter, we will be able to achieve that target at all

There is one other aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. We talk so much about the mid-day meals scheme obtaining in the schools. What about the poor people living in the countryside? The children of those parents living in the remote areas and the countryside are not aware of these facilities and these provisions. This should be looked into. I would like to know as to what the Government is doing in the matter. In regard to the fulfilment of educational requirements, the Government has been failing. I am sorry to state this. What is the reason? As many hon. Members have pointed out, this should have been dealt with as a national subject and this should have been decided at the national level. But this subject is divided into two parts, one looked after by the Centre and another by the States. Cannot the Centre come into the picture fully? At the same time, the State themselves cannot adequately tackle this problem. What has happened during the last 25 years is this. The allocations made for Education were very very meagre and this is one of the causes why there has been no improvement in the educational field. Here. I would like to mention one thing. This subject should be taken away from the Concurrent List and this subject should be handled by the Union for a certain time. and when the Central Government thinks that it is time, then it can be re-included in the Concurrent List. If this is done that way....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not in the Concurrent List.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: Certainly. Something is in the Concurrent List.

This country is one of the largest democracies in the world. Unless education is improved, how do you expect the Government to function smoothly? We have taken various socialistic measures. Our people are illiterate mostly. They are not provided good leadership. Unless we improve the standards of literacy of the people, we will not have good leadership at various levels. I would like to say here that I am happy that the report for 1972-73 has contained so many changes, and at the same

time, there are many things on which the report is silent.

In this regard, I am happy to note that the Government will be bringing forward soon a Bill to establish a Central University with Headquarters at Shillong. This will help in the improvement of standards of education.

I would also like to make one request to the hon. Minister. Speaking from my point of view, being a Member from the State of Manipur, I would like to say that the establishment of a University there has been a long-felt need. Now, Manipur has become a State. It needs so many things for its development, like roads, railways etc. The establishment of a University is also very essential. I hope the hon. Minister will keep this in mind. I now sit down.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education.

I avail this opportunity to put some questions to our hon. Minister. What is our educational policy? Have we framed any educational policy till now? If we have got an educational policy, what are its aims and objectives? Is it merely to produce some job-seekers or to prepare the students to enter the life of reality with confidence? If the purpose is to prepare the students to enter life with confidence, then, how far we have succeeded in that approach?

Sir, as things stand today, we find that lakhs of boys are passing the matriculation examination, school-final examination etc. They are given some lessons—some book lessons. Some of them who are rich can enter the colleges. Those who cannot afford to enter into colleges, find themselves totally helpless before the society. A vast multitude of people, joining the unemployed community every year, is creating a volcanic situation in the country. Our educational system has helped that situation to grow. The pupils are not taught so that they could be useful citizens of India. In the early fifties we heard about what is called basic training centres. We now find that nothing has been done in this regard. I do not know what has happened to our education. Why has this basic training scheme been shelved all over our country? I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the aim of our education policy? Is it to develop the mental faculty of the students so as to allow themselves to think for themselves or is it for merely producing the imitating people who are believers in lottery?

Sir, we have got to-day a peculiar system of examination in our country. That system of examination is not capable in determining the merit or calibre of a student. Chance element is preponderating in that system. A student of an ordinary calibre fares better or passes in the examination if he prepares the questions per chance on the previous night which are set in the examination. A very intelligent student, on the other hand, who did not, per chance, prepare himself on the question set for examination on the previous night fares badly. That means, they are dependent on mainly on the chances. That is no criterion for determining the merit or calibre of a student. This system of education was introduced by our imperialist rulers; they just wanted to produce some job-seekers to serve them. They do not want that they should go in for original thinking. Are we satisfied if we produce only job-seekers?

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what we have done to de away with the imperialistic system of education? Has this Government been able to produce disciplined citizens in this country? As you see today, in this country, discipline is perhaps the last word in every academic institution. Why During the last twenty-five years, why we could not introduce discipline among the students in the schools and colleges? Discipline is necessary. If we could do that, that

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

would have been the best strength of our country. I would request the Ministry to make a heart-searching in regard to this and to find out as to how we could produce disciplined boys in the schools and colleges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not only the Minister, but all of us have got to do that.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, we are seeing that the Government has been pursuing a policy of gradual encroachment in the day-to-day administration of academic institutions. I would request the Government to give up this gradual encroachment in the day-to-day affairs of the administration. Does this country belong to 800 and odd Members of Parliament or members of the administration of this country or the country belongs to 55 crores of people. You must trust the teaching community. Why should you not allow them to function in their own way? If you allow them to function in their own way, in my view, that would contribute to the growth of this country very much. I plead with the Government that they should allow them to function independently. That is the only policy that we can follow. My last question to the hon. Minister is: How far has our policy been successful in the matter of availability of the thinkers in the country?

Sir, you know that Vidyasagar came from a very low family; Nazurul Islam came from a very poor family. Is our policy framed this way, as to find out the genius of India and utilise it for Indian purposes, to make India stronger? As you know, thousands and thousands of brilliant boys, only because they were born in poor families, could not come up, and they could not contribute to the growth or development of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the Government's policy is to help this genius to be utilised for Indian purposes.

Lastly, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he knows that Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great reformist. He will perhaps agree with me when I say thtat Raja Ram Mohan Roy is the father of Indian renaissance. Has anything been done to Commemorate his memory in this country? The hon. Minister knows the feeling of Bengalis. The Government of West Bengal wants to commemorate his memory by having a memorial for Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Ram Mohan Roy's house is there, and it can be turned into a national memorial to Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and the State Government has been requesting the Centre, persistently requesting the Central Government, to acquire that building to commemorate the memory of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Even the hon. Minister, when he was in Calcutta, spoke about turning this into a national memorial. I want to know from the hon. Minister how it is that we are not having anything in this country to commemorate the memory of a great reformist and the father of Indian renaissance.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पडता है कि इतने बडे देश के लिये यह जो बजट है वह कम है। आज कल देश में दो प्रकार की शिक्षा हो रही है—एक शिक्षा हो रही अफसर बनाने की और दूसरी क्लर्क बनाने की। अफसर बनाने के लिये पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और क्लर्क बनाने के लिये म्युनिसिपैलिटी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के स्कल हैं। मतलब यह कि शासक वर्ग और शासित के लिये यह पढ़ाई हो रही है। कहते हैं कि देश में 25 वर्ष के बाद शिक्षा बढ़ी है। लेकिन हमारा कहना है कि शिक्षा जैसी बढ़नी चाहिये थी वैसी नहीं बढ़ी है। आज कल-कारखानों

में, जहां देश के निर्माण का सामान पैदा होता है, शिक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था के कारण, हड़तालें चल रही हैं। सरस्वती के मन्दिरों में जहां देश के नागरिकों का निर्माण होता है वहां आगजनी हो रही है, जातीयता का आधार बना हुआ है, दल बन्दी हो रही है, तथा और परेशानियां हैं, लडकों में असतोष है । उन में न गुरु और न मा बाप के प्रति आदर की भावना है । अगर शिक्षा का यही आधार रहेगा तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

जैसा शास्त्रों में भी कहा गया है कि पहले हमारा शिक्षा का आधार था उत्तम खेती, मध्यम वान, निकृष्ट चाकरी भीख निदान । हम लोग नौकरी नही करना चाहते थे, यह भिक्षा के बराबर है, लेकिन आज उसी के लिये होड़ लगी हुई है । कारण यह है कि शिक्षा के अन्दर जो पढाई होती है उस की वजह से लड़कों का स्वास्थ्य नही रह जाता है कि वह श्रम कर सके। श्रम के प्रति उन में अरुचि हो जाती है, शारीरिक मेहनत की ओर ध्यान नही दिया जाता है जिस से बाप, मां की सहायता कर सके, गाय बैल को पाल सकें । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि कम से कम दो प्रतिशत कालेज और युनिवर्सिटी के जो लड़के हैं, उन के लिये समाज सेवा आवश्यक हो। इस से उन में श्रम की भावना पैदा होगी, वे श्रम करेंगे और श्रम की पूजा होगी जिससे देश का निर्माण होगा और हम प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ेंगे, उन का चरित्र भी बनेगा। जब तक श्रम की तरफ नहीं जायेंगे और आदमी को ईमानदार नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक देश के अन्दर जो आज परेशानी पैदा हो रही है वह दूर नहीं होगी ।

इस के साथ पब्लिक स्कूल में और जो और स्कूल हैं जहां हड़तालें हो रही हैं, ऐसे पब्लिक स्कूलों को आप बन्द कर सकें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। अगर न बन्द कर सकें तो फिलहाल जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर पढाई की कोई व्यवस्था नही रह गयी है, जैसा लोगों ने कहा कि स्कूलों की हालत क्या है, उन स्कूलों का सारा पैसा उपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्रो में भेजा जाय और इन स्कूलों को पब्लिक स्कूल के स्टैन्डर्ड पर लाया जाय, और उन पर पैसा खर्च किया जाये । जब तक आप ऐसा नही करेंगे तो इन लोगो में हिंसा की भावना रहेगी, और जो समाजवाद की रचना हम करना चाहते हैं उस में हम बराबरी का दर्जा नही दे सकेंगे । इसलिये यह पैसा उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में आप खर्च करें ।

प्रत्येक गांव में प्राइमरी स्कूल हो, और दो, तीन गावो को मिला कर एक जूनियर हाई स्कूल हो, प्रत्येक गांव में लडकियो का स्कूल हो और ब्लाक स्तर पर इटरमीडियेट और हाई स्कूल हो तथा जिला स्तर पर कम से कम एक डिग्री और पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट कालेज होना चाहिये तथा 100 मील के एरिया में एक युनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिये । हमारा बलिया जिला, जो आजादी के लिये कुर्बानी देने में सबसे आगे रहा है, आज तक एक भी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है । पटना में जो कि 100 मील की दूरी पर है एक विश्वविद्यालय है, इसी तरह गोरखपुर में विश्वविद्यालय है, बनारस में भी जो कि 100 मील के फासले पर है एक विश्वविद्यालय है, लेकिन बलिया, आजमगढ और गाजीपुर के लिये कोई यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है । तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि बलिया में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाये ।

आप ने दो स्कीमें लागू की है जो लेबर ओरियेन्टेड हैं। आप ने हमारे सूबे को छोड़ दिया है । एक एक्सटेसिव डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम है और दूसरी एजूकेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट है । तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट में यू० पी०

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

में ग्राप ने सिर्फ सुल्तानपुर को लिया है, हमारा कहना है कि बलिया, ग्राजमगढ ग्रौर गाजीपुर मे भी इस योजना को लागू करना चाहिये । ऐक्सटेंसिव डिवैलपमैंट प्रोजेक्ट मे ग्राप ने यू० पी० को छोड दिया है मेरा निवेदन है कि इस योजना को यू० पी० मे भी लागू करना चाहिये ।

इसी तरह से हरिजनो की सख्या हमारे यहा काफी है लेकिन ग्राज तक एक भी हरिजनो का होस्टल नही है ? मै चाहूगा कि कम से कम एक होस्टल हरिजनो का यहा पर होना चाहिये ।

हमारे पूर्वी जिलो में एक ही लडकियो का डिग्री कालेज है, लेकिन यू० जी० सी० की तरफ से उस को कोई सहायता नही दी गयी । उसके लिये हम बराबर प्रयास करते रहे ग्रौर इस काम मे हमारा दो, तीन हजार रुपये भी खर्च हो गया लेकिन ग्राज तक कुछ सहायता नही मिल सकी, यह बडे दुख की बात है ।

हमारे साथियो ने कहा कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये । मै मानता हू कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस का राजतन्त्रीकरण नही होना चाहिये । ग्राचार्य विनोबा भावे जी ने कहा है कि बच्चो का दिमाग एक क्लीन स्लेट की तरह है उस मे किसी जाति भावना को नही भरना चाहिये बल्कि उस का मस्तिष्क खुला रहना चाहिये ।

पब्लिक ग्रोरियेन्टड ग्रौर पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन से कालेज चल रहे है जो सारे खराब नही हैं । मैं जानता हू कि हमारे यहा एक यहा मनोहर ट्रस्ट कालेज है उस मे टीचर्स को हर महीने समय पर तनख्वाह मिलनी है, यहा पर ग्रच्छी तरह से काम चल रहा है, कोई स्ट्राइक नही होती है । ऐसे ग्रगर विद्यालय हैं तो उन को सरकार की तरफ से सहायता मिलनी चाहिये । ग्रध्यापकों के लिये कम से कम गारन्टी होनी चाहिये, उनकी सोशल रेपासिबिलिटी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये ग्रौर उन को कोई कठिनाई नही होनी चाहिये ताकि वह ईमानदारी से ग्रौर मेहनत से काम कर सकें ।

कुछ साथियो ने भाषा के बारे मे कहा है । इस सिलसिले से मेरा निवदन है कि हमारी भी भोजपुरी भाषा है जिस को चार करोड लोग बोलते हैं लेकिन उस के बारे मे ग्राज तक कुछ नही किया गया । जब कि इस भाषा के बोलने वाले डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी थे, माननीय जगजीवन राम जी हैं, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण है लेकिन उस भाषा के बारे मे कोई रिचर्स नही की गयी । यही नही ज्योतिर्ष के जनक भृगु जी, जिन्होने भृगु सहिता लिखी है, भोजपुरी भाषा बोलने वाले थे । इसलिये मेरी माग है कि उस भाषा के विकास के लिये भी सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिये ।

इस साल हम स्वतन्त्रता की रजत जयन्ती मना रहे हैं लेकिन हमारा बलिया जिला जो कि ग्राजादी की लडाई मे सदा ग्रग्रणी रहा है, ग्रौर 1857 की ग्राजादी की लडाई का प्रथम सेनापति कुवर मगल पांड रहा है, उस के नाम पर ग्राज तक कोई स्मारक नही बनाया गया । जिला स्तर पर कोई स्मारक नही है । मेरी माग है कि इस ग्रोर सरकार को कोई कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

ग्राज हमारी शिक्षा धर्म की मर्यादा ग्रौर भारत की प्राचीन सभ्यता पर ग्राधारित होनी चाहिये ग्रौर जो भारत की मान्यताय है, सत्य ग्रौर ग्रहिंसा की जब तक शिक्षा जो उनके ग्रनरूप नही लायेंग तब तक हमारी शिक्षा का उद्देश्य पूरा नही होगा । हमारी शिक्षा लेबर ग्रोरियेन्टड होनी चाहिये, जौब ग्रोरियेन्टेड होनी चाहिये तभी भेदभाव मिटेगा ग्रौर बच्चो मे फैला हुग्रा ग्रसंतोष दूर होगा ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, first of all I should like to express my very deep sense of gratitude to the hon. members for the deep interest they have shown in the development of education, social welfare and culture. The number of hon. members who have participated in the debate is unusually large, so that the time allocated for discussion had to be increased by you with the approval of the House. The level of the debate, as you yourself have seen, has been extremely high and at the level mainly of policies. The suggestions which have been given by the members will be of immense value to us in the finalisation of the fifth plan. I am particularly grateful for the kind references that have been made to me and my colleagues in the ministry. All this has touched me deeply and I feel immensely grateful. I can assure the hon. members that we in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture will do everything that lies in our power to deserve the confidence which the House has reposed in us.

The points that have been made broadly cover three categories. The first is the category relating to broad policy questions. The seceond refers to some major events or issues which have to be dealt with by me in the House. The third covers a number of issues which are important or points *on which some clarification* and information is sought, but which nevertheless are limited in their scope. I would have liked to refer to all the three categories, but in view of the fact that the time at my disposal is limited, I will beg of the House to pardon me if I deal with the first two categories of general policy and specific points which need to be immediately referred to in this House. So far as the rest are concerned, I shall be writing to individual members giving them the information or comments of Government and I would crave your indulgence to be excused. It is not as if I consider those points to be less important, but I have to look at the clock and the time-table of the House.

I will deal rather briefly with the basic problems of social welfare and culture and then take up education on which much more has been said in this House. First of all I would like to make a reference to the education and development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Even though the subject of the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, including post-matric scholarships, is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs, my ministry is deeply conscious of its responsibility of looking after the welfare of the weaker sections of our community, particularly educational opportunities for them and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We shall be making every effort to see that the educational opportunities available to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the other deprived social groups are fully taken into account. In this connection, I would like to make specific reference to admissions to the Indian Institutes of Technology. In spite of the fact that a 20 per cent reservation already exists, due to certain difficulties this quota was not being fulfilled. The Council of the IITs reviewed this question and expressed its great anguish at the fact that the full quota reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was not being fully utilised. Therefore, we are proposing to make certain changes in the rules, so that when the next admission takes place in July, this quota is fulfilled. This is just one of the examples because some hon. Members have referred to IITs.

My task in this respect has been considerably lightened by the intervention of my colleague, Professor D. P. Yadav. I will, therefore, not like to repeat the points to which he has already made a reference.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

A great deal of attention was paid to the fact that we have not yet issued a Children's Policy Resolution and appointed the National Children's Board. This is perfectly true. It is a charge to which I plead guilty. My only justification is that if this resolution is to be acted upon, it would require consultation and being fed into the Plan. Therefore, until suitable provisions are made in the Plan it would perhaps be rather unrealistic for the government to issue this resolution. But, at the same time, none of the major programmes for the welfare of the children have been held back. They are still going on and they are being increased in a massive way.

I would particularly refer to the nutrition programme for children and to the pre-school education of children between the ages of three and six. One of my friends referred to the fact that the children of the rich can go to kindergarten. But the programme of educating children from three to six and providing them with pre-school education is to be confined to the weaker sections of our population, particularly in the villages. We hope that the primary school will be the nucleus where this will be done. The nutrition programme has already been referred to by my colleague. An integrated programme is being worked out and, to some extent, the implementation of this has already started.

In regard to the question of culture, I can assure the hon. House that we are deeply conscious of our responsibility of preserving our ancient monuments and the ancient heritage of this country. I can assure the House that this work will not suffer for want of funds. In the Fifth Plan we propose to include a scheme under which both the Centre and the States will undertake thoroughly massive programmes for the conservation of monuments in their respective jurisdiction. It is also proposed to develop monuments with landscape gardening of appropriate type. Naturally, emphasis will also be laid on chemical preservation of the monuments and of the paintings and murals in these monuments.

We are also launching now a scheme which the Survey had wanted for a long time but which, for some reason or other, could not be implemented. and that is the village to village archaeological survey. We are now attempting a new project, and that is involving the students in this work. We feel that MA students in history and archaeology can be given suitable training and can be involved in this work. If we are able to mobilise this student power, it should not be impossible for us to complete the village to village survey within the Fifth Plan period.

The hon. House will recall having passed the Antiquities and Art Treasures Bill of 1972, which has become an Act. We are taking urgent measures in order to frame the rules to set up the proper staff for registration of antiquities, and more than that, to train the CBI and the Customs officers, so that they are able to prevent smuggling or unauthorised trade in antiquities. The State Governments have been giving us full cooperation in setting up the implementation machinery.

Naturally, the efforts in the field of archaeology have to be strengthened by major repositories of cultural heritage such as museums, libraries and archival holdings and centres. We want to strengthen the Central museums. We also want to give assistance to well established libraries, particularly of manuscripts. In this connection, I would, specially, like to make a reference to the offer which the Central Government have made to the Government of Tamil Nadu in order to assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in looking after that most magnificent collection of manuscripts at Tanjore. I hope, it would be possible for the Government of Tamil Nadu to take advantage of the offer of the Central Government.

We are equally conscious of the fact that museums, howsoever important they may be in the national sector and in the State Capitals, nevertheless have a role, as have the libraries, the role, to play in developing the consciousness of the masses of our people. We are, therefore, making plans to take the museums of culture as well as of science and libraries as far as the Block headquarters during this Plan. Now, I cannot make a definite commitment to the hon. House because the plan has not yet been finalised. But this is the proposal on which we are working and depending on the resources that are available to us, we will attempt to do our best.

I would like to make a very brief reference to the akademies. I would not like the charges made against the akademies to go uncontradicted. Akademies have done, within the limited resources available to them, extremely valuable work. But I do share the feeling expressed in this House that they must improve their working in order to cope with their responsibilities which are now being felt more and more by the nation. It is also necessary that State akademies should be established where they do not exist and be strengthened where they do exist. We are hoping that in the Fifth Plan the situation will be rectified and that the chief recommendations of the Khosla Committee to strengthen the State akademies would be accepted and funds would be made available.

Sir, the development of Indian culture is a matter of the highest importance for us. Our culture has its own distinctive features. It has grown out of many streams which have given it its unity in diversity, which has given to the world that pattern of cultural synthesis which is almost unique, which has a tradition of tolerance and large-heartedness, which is so characteristic of the Indian people, which at times gives the impression of syncretism and eclecticism, but which, nevertheless, has a higher dialectical logic to weld it into a basic unity while retaining its diversity which we all wish to preserve because it lends so much colour to it. This has to be preserved, this has to be developed. We cannot afford an attitude towards culture which is only past oriented. We must see that our culture rooted in the past blossoms out to solve the needs of the masses of our people for the future. We cannot afford the luxury of having two cultures—one a science culture and the other a culture of non-science. The two have to be welded in acoordance with the particular genius of the Indian people with the new technique which has been evolved by the Indian people to absorb new ideas and to keep the windows open as Gandhiji said, but not to be swept away by the winds which come through these windows. Therefore, a cultural policy has to be evolved. It cannot be dictated to by a group of us. It has to be evolved by a general consensus and I hope that the contributions made in this hon. House will lead to the emergence of such a cultural policy.

A reference was made to the international cultural agreements. It is true that we have 26 formal cultural agreements but the executive cultural exchange programmes are not confined only to these 26 countries. During the last year we have made special efforts to arrive at executive programmes with countries in Asia. We have evolved such programmes with Bangla Desh, Mongolia, Afghanistan and the Arab Republic of Egypt. We hope we will be able to extend this programme.

I now come to a point which has been repeatedly raised, that is to say, the reduction in the Budget. What the hon. Members have said has really raised my morale. I was a little upset that what we wanted and what we considered to be the minimum was not being given to us. But one has to bear in mind certain constraints which the Planning Ministry and the Finance Ministry have to bear. It is

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

not that they were happy at cutting down the allocations for education or that they are not conscious of the importance of education....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): But, why do you think of education all the time wherever there is a cut?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Many sectors have been cut but this point has been....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This is not the first time. For the last 25 years, education has been the victim whenever there is a cut.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: But the hon. Member will bear with me. I have started with a 'but' and I think the 'but' might answer some of the questions. While the formal allocation has been cut, there have been assurances given to us that by way of advance action for the Fifth Plan, additional allocations would be made available. Then we hope to get a fairly large grant for the payment of primary teachers from the provision of Rs. 100 crores made in this year's Budget for creating five lakhs of jobs for the educated unemployed. Moreover, if we are short of funds and if we find that any on-going programme is likely to suffer, then I will come before the House for a supplementary grant and I am sure the House will give my request as sympathetic consideration as it has given at the moment and sympathise with me in the cut ....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We will happily do that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I believe that this financial stringency will be temporary and be limited to the current year only.

I think it would not be out of place for me to mention here that comparatively larger funds have been allocated for education in the proposed Fifth Five-Year Plan. In the First Plan, Education received Rs. 153 crores or 7 per cent of the total outlay. In the Second Plan it received Rs. 273 crores or 5.8 per cent of the total outlay. In the Third Plan this allocation rose to Rs. 584 crores or 6.9 per cent. In the Fourth Plan the allocation was Rs. 824 crores or only 5.2 per cent of the total. Now, in the Fifth Plan, the total allocation proposed for Education is Rs. 2200 crores or 6.4 per cent. The proposed allocation in the Fifth Plan exceeds the total allocation in the first four Plans put together. This shows that the Government is deeply conscious of the role of education.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) . प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सर । मान्यवर, शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, गाव गांव में स्कूल खीलने की आवश्यकता है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Kindly sit down. Nothing will go on record.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे . **

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to refer to one specific point because I think, I should make a public statement in Parliament as early as possible. This is with regard to the selection grades of trained graduate teachers in Delhi. I deeply regret to inform the House that there has been an unfortunate error in the list of trained graduate teachers in Delhi who were promoted to the Selection Grade. It is an unfortunate fact that some of the teachers whose names were there in the list have either resigned or died or had gone abroad, etc. The error has to be regretted and the Delhi Administration have called for the explanation of the persons responsible

**Not recorded.

for it. Such names have since been deleted from the list and the resultant vacancies have been offered to eligible teachers next on the list.

Sir, several hon. Members have referred to the position of teachers including the need to improve their social and economic status and to give them security of tenure whether they are working in private institutions or elsewhere. Being a teacher myself, I would naturally accept all these points. But more than that, the House has accepted the National Policy on Education, which has emphasised the crucial role of the teacher. It is the Sovereign Parliament as such, which has accepted this policy.

Sir, my acceptance of this policy is not as important as the entire House —which has only a few teachers amongst its Members—accepting this policy. I hope that as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, to which a reference was made a little while ago, in the House, there would be a further improvement in the conditions of service of the teachers in the Union Territories and in the Central Schools. I also hope that the broad principles which are laid down by us, would be aceptable to the State Government also. In fact, the Chairman of the Finance Commission, has already announced that these needs of the State Governments will be given due consideration by the Commission while finalising its proposals.

So far as University and College teachers are concerned, as I already stated before in the House, the Committee appointed by the UGC on the governance of Universities and Colleges which had to finalise its report on the service conditions of University and College teachers, has now been able to complete its work. I expect to receive this report with the comments of the UGC fairly soon.

The question of the remuneration of the teachers is a very complex problem. The first effort is to give the community of teachers its appropriate status. The second is to move in the direction of a general austerity in the remuneration of all public servants, in order that economy may have an adequate chance to grow. I hope it will be possible to find a proper equilibrium between these two very important aspects of policy.

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Dhandapani, referred to the significant achievements of the Government of Tamil Nadu, in the field of education. I have no hesitation in stating that I agree with him and I consider the educational policies of the Government of Tamil Nadu to be forward-looking policies, and I have received every cooperation from the Minister of Education of the Government of Tamil Nadu. But, Sir, the point that he raised about Tamil Nadu not getting enough teachers is contradicted by his own assertion, which I think is correct, that it is a very advanced State. If regional imbalances are to be removed, then, we have not to provide an equal distribution of resources but an equitable distribution of resources. Those who have been lagging behind, who have not been able to attain the level of development and whose resources are not adequate, must be given comparatively higher priority, compared to those who have already made adequate progress.

Sir, reference was made to the right of the linguistic minorities and of the development of Urdu. The Constitution is very clear. Every child has the right to receive his primary education through his mother tongue. This is a constitutional guarantee and the Government of India stands fully by this Constitutional provision and has been impressing upon the State Governments the urgent need to implement this Constitutional provision.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) : उनके पास पैसा नहीं है, वह इम्प्लीमेंट क्या करेंगे ?

प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन : ऐसी बात नहीं है, पैसा है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : यू० पी० में पैसा नहीं है, इस नाते सारा काम रुका हुआ है ।

Prof. S. Nurul Hasan: यू०पी० में दे दिया है, अभी बतला रहा हूं । अरे भैया, हमहुं तो यू० पी० के है, अबहुं बतैबे ।

15.00 hrs.

It is also our policy that facilities for teaching of Urdu would be provided at the secondary level in schools wherever there is a reasonable number of Urdu-speaking students studying in the schools. Now, you will observe that there is a shift of emphasis. Formerly, in all good faith, the Central Government and the Chief Ministers had decided that wherever there is a demand, this would be done. Now we saw that in actual practice using the word 'demand', a lot of hanky-panky was done by many local officials and local institutions. Therefore, we have now taken a view that we can ascertain wherever there is a reasonable number of Urdu-speaking students.

It is on this basis that the Central Government ordered that the teaching of Urdu should be provided in 27 Central schools and the number of students who ultimately took up during the current academic session study of Urdu was 1,876, which has shown that the policy pursued by the Central Government has been justified by actual facts of the case.

The Tarraqi-a-Urdu Board has been concentrating on the production of academic literature, scientific books, children's literature and reference encyclopaedia. In the field of university education, the Board have selected 542 titles for original writing or translation. It has also been engaged in preparing English-Urdu and Urdu-Urdu dictionaries and encyclopaedias. In the field of secondary education, the Board have undertaken translation of 49 books published by NCERT, for middle and secondary classes. 20 of these have already been translated and approximately 12 of them are expected to be published by May, 1973.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Has any direction been issued to State Governments? Our complaint is that the State Governments do not accept them. We have passed resolutions. People have died on hunger strike. There is the case of Jai Bahadur Singh one of our friends who died before the UP Council. What are the instructions to the States? Urdu is an Indian language. It is not imported from a foreign country.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was first mentioning the Central Government and then State Governments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: As for the Central Government, it is all right.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If he is satisfied, I will not refer to the Central Government, including the problem of training teachers which we have attended to, including the assistance to non-official organisations dealing with Urdu.

So far as the UP Government are concerned, the following steps have been taken by the State Government. I have official information from the State Government of U.P. At least one Urdu teacher is to be appointed before the beginning of the next academic session in every primary school in the municipal area. It is expected that about 3,000 Urdu teachers will be appointed shortly. Such Urdu Maktabs as have been reorganised by the Education Directorate, UP, but were not included so far in the list of institutions sanctioned grant-in-aid to be immediately put on the grant-in-aid list. Facts and figures are to be collected immediately regarding such Urdu Maktabs etc. as have not been reorganised so far.

Then the Government of UP have established an Urdu Academy. The main functions of the Academy are preservation and development of the Urdu language and its literature, publishing original works of literary and academic merit in Urdu, arranging translation of Urdu literary and scientific works, preparation and publication of reference works in Urdu, provision of facilities including financial assistance for advanced study to Urdu scholars for specified periods, to give monthly financial assistance to old and needy authors of Urdu. These steps have already been taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh .

My hon. friend Shri Banera referred to history writing. I am very much worried that there has been a gross distortion of history and a presentation of history in a manner which, if it is not questioned and challenged, would strike at the very root of India's unity. I am particularly worried as a professional student of history, because it is based on a distortion of facts and not on a scientific attitude towards history. It was, therefore, essential that history writing on scientific and objective lines should be encouraged so that our people can really understand our heritage and the historical processes which have led to the vigour and vitality of India's culture and development. It was for this reason that the Indian Council of Historical Research has been set up. No person has been appointed anywhere because of the political party to which he belongs; the only criterion has been whether he has the competence as a scholar and an approach of objectivity in dealing with history. It was with this purpose that the NCERT has brought out already three school text-books in history. I have had the privilege, before I came to occupy this office, of serving on the advisory board of the history school text-book project, and I hope that all the six volumes, three dealing with middle schools and three dealing with higher secondary, will soon be available to the public. They are already in use in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and some of the State Governments have accepted them.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): What is the language?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: They have been published in English and Hindi, and the State Governments have been invited to translate them in their own regional languages and publish them.

Reference has also been made for taking up education as a concurrent subject and one of my hon. friends thought that it should be put in the Central list. I beg to submit that Government are not in favour of getting the whole discussion and debate on education involved in constitutional wrangles of States versus Centre or Centre versus States. It is a common task and there is a general understanding, both among the State Education Ministers and the Union Education Ministry, that we have to work together for achieving our common objectives, and it is for this reason that in the Central Board of Education which consists of all the State Education Ministers irrespective of party lines, a common strategy could be evolved. I hope that most of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board would be acceptable to the Planning Commission in the sense that funds could be made available, and if funds are made available, I have no doubt that our policies jointly agreed upon and voluntarily agreed upon between the State Education Ministers and the Union Ministry of Education would be implemented.

Many Members have talked about the transformation of the educational system. Many Members were kind enough to refer to the fact that the Prime Minister, in several of her speeches, and I myself whenever I have had the occasion to do so, have averred that we must bring about a radical transformation of the educa-

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

tional system so that it can serve the needs of our society.

Therefore, Sir, in the plans that we have formulated jointly in the Central Advisory Board if the hon. Members would agree to examine the essential features of it, they would find that definite break with the existing system would be taking place. But, I would like the hon. Members to remember one thing that if you add the number of teachers, the number of students and those who are involved in the process of education, the total would reach something like 10 crores, roughly twenty per cent of the entire population. Taking the plan and non-plan expenditure of the States and the Centre together, we are spending an amount of Rs. 1100 crores a year on education which is next only to defence expenditure. A major transformation of the educational system will, therefore, not only require the efforts of the Government of India but also the efforts of the State Governments, of the voluntary agencies, of the teachers of the students and of their parents. I am not saying that I am not accepting the responsibility. But, I am pleading for a little patience because, this is a gigantic task and so, you have to judge us whether the direction is correct; you should judge us whether we are moving with adequate speed. But. please do not expect that a miracle can be performed overnight. If we have started moving in the right direction with appropriate speed, then, I think, there would be a great deal of cause for satisfaction.

While talking of the Plan, I have already said that the allocation in the present plan is more than the total allocation in the Fourth Plan. It has also a unique feature. Firstly, it gives an overriding priority to primary education which gets an allocation of about Rs. 1100 crores or 50 per cent of the total allocation. This is a right priority in my opinion. Primary education is being put or being sought to be put in the minimum needs programme so that the amount allocated for it is not cut down. On vocationalisation of the study, a considerable outlay has been proposed and the concerned ministries are making a coordinated effort to diversify the Secondary Education, particularly, at the high school level.

Then, for the first time, it lays down a policy with regard to higher education to regulate and to conform to increasing employment opportunities for the educated and learned persons. And this, I should like to underscore, is not in any way, to curtail the free access to higher education which the persons from the deprived sections of the community, especially, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, have at present. In fact, it is proposed to regulate the overall enrolment in higher education and at the same time, to increase the opportunities for the higher education now available to the weaker sections of the community.

In this connection, I would like to deal with the point which my hon. friend, Shri Ishaque has made. I am sorry he is not here at the moment. That was about the goal of education. The goal of education is basically to train the minds and the hands and to bring about a coordination and to develop the faculties of the intellect and of personality and of character in a manner which would help meet any challenge with which the young man is likely to be faced in future.

Having said that, I would submit, people have to live and it is no use closing our eyes to the fact that we can keep on producing graduates, especially with general education and not look at the employment opportunities open to them. This plan puts emphasis on quality improvement at all stages. In particular, special efforts will be made to improve selected institutions at all stages.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): We are told it will be related to employment. Now there are lakhs and lakhs of educated people without any jobs. So, if higher

education is related to employment. it means you want to curtail higher education until job opportunities are created. That is implied.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is not implied. The main point I was emphasising was that higher secondary education will come in for massive vocationalisation, so that many people will be in a position to go in for a vocation and if at a later time they wish to revert to higher education, they can always do so. Sir, I am sorry I cannot go into all those details now. Informal education, the concept of open university, correspondence courses all these will have to be taken up. These are some of the most important features of the new fifth plan and the details have been made available to hon members.

I would like to refer briefly to the point raised about the existence of public schools. The Government of India's policy has been enunciated in the National Policy Resolution on education. Firstly the common school system has to be strengthened. We cannot straightway strengthen and build up the requisite facilities in all our primary schools. Therefore, the proposal at the moment is to upgrade 10 per cent of the primary and higher secondary schools during the current plan period and also to establish model schools. The plan about model schools has not been finalised, but I would like to remove the misapprehension of Shrimati Goswami and Shri Chandrappan that these schools will cater to the upper classes. At the primary level these will be in the blocks and no fees will be charged. In fact, 25 per cent of the seats will be reserved for the poorest sections who will be paid full maintenance grants. At the district level, the fees charged would be the same as exist at the moment in Kendriya Vidyalayas, which are, as everybody knows, still open to the common people. There will be no intention to cater to the upper classes through these schools.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: What about hostel charges? It will be residential.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Yes, but the residential expenditure will be kept to the minimum. It will be run on the basis of "No loss; no profit". There is no intention of following the public school system.

Then I would like to correct an impression. Most of the so called public schools are now switching over to the syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education and they are not going in for anything else.

I have to briefly emphasize the question of work experience and vocationalisation, to which I have already made a reference. I would also draw the attention of the hon. House to the rural talent search scheme under which rural children, two per block, will be provided with scholarships.

Then, reference has been made to text-books. The NCERT has already screened about 2,000 text-books and advised the State Governments where it thought that certain changes were needed. Then, the NCERT is also undertaking the responsibility of preparation of text books which will be free from all these defects. We wish to strengthen this programme, particularly in the next Plan period.

About examination reform I have spoken several times in this hon. House. I have gone so far as to say that anyone may have faith in the existing system of education, but I have no desire to hold forth in defence of the existing examination system. I still stand by that view. We are doing our very best to persuade the State Governments. We have sent them the reports and we request them to deal with those reports.

Coming to the Central Universities, I am as concerned as many of my hon. friends about the growth of communal

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

activities in the campus of BHU and elsewhere. I agree with the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, that the whole question has to be examined in depth. The Government will certainly apply its mind in order to find out what is the best way to meet this situation. But I would like to make one point clear. Government feels very unhappy at the consistent campaigns to denigrade the Vice-Chancellor of BHU. Government has been giving, and proposes to continue to give, all support to the Vice-Chancellor and to the legally constituted authorities of the University to take all the necessary steps to ensure the academic functioning and discipline in the University.

Similarly, the Government has given, and will continue to give, full support to the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University in whatever decisions he takes to maintain discipline on the campus and ensure normal academic life in the University. The Vice-Chancellor's statement about the closure of the University has already appeared in the press. Since the time at my disposal is short, I do not want to take the time of the House by reading that statement. I am, therefore, with your permission, placing a copy of it on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4736/73.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it correct that there are some suggestions by progressive professors and other intellectuals that some amendments should be moved?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member would bear with me for a few minuts, I will deal with it.

The statement which has been given to me by the Vice-Chancellor contains full reasons why he has taken this particular decision. Therefore, instead of reading that statement which should take at least five minutes, I shall place it on the Table of the House. It has been published in the newspapers and hon. members might have seen it.

I have already steted that the Government has given and will continue to give full support to the Vice Chancellor in whatever decision he takes to maintain discipline and to maintain the academic life in the University.

I now want to deal with the point which has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, about the character of the University. The Aligarh Muslim University, as the Supreme Court has held, was never a minority institution in terms of artile 30, sub-clause (1) of the Constitution. Government, therefore, have no intention of changing the character of the University and accepting the contention that it be declared a minority institution in terms of article 30(1) of the Constitution. Government, as I had stated at the time we introduced the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, has no intention of changing the historical character of the University. The historical character of the University is defined in the Preamble, it is defined in section 4(1) of the Act, it is defined in section 5(2) of the Act, none of which has been changed. As a result of historical developments, the University Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council consist of a majority of Muslim members. Government have no intention of altering this situation artifically. But, Sir, the House will recall, in regard to the constitution of the various university bodies, while I was dealing with the Bill in this House, I had said:

> "The bulk of the provisions are in the Statute and if, at any time, the Executive Council of the University were to feel that in the academic interest or in the interest of the University, any particular statute needs to be amended, they have only to propose the amendment and if the Government also agrees, then the Statute can be amended. Therefore, if you pass this Bill in the present form, it does not mean that no changes, even when considered necessary for the academic

development of the institution, can be brought about. This flexibility is the result of present day academic thinking not only here but in many other parts of the world."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the larger interest of the minorities, will you accept the amendments given by those Muslims, the minority community people, who do not believe in communal approach?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member would bear with me for a few seconds....

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : अलीगढ यूनिवर्सिटी मे डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन ...

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : साहब, सब बात आप ही कह दीजियेगा कि सुनियेगा भी। दो मिनट रह गये हैं मुझे कह लेने दीजिये। उसके बाद फ्लोर आप को हाजिर है आप कहते रहियेगा।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : जैसा आपने बताया कि हिस्टारिकल कैरेक्टर रखने के लिये जिन चीजो को आप खुद समझते है जरूरी है, जैसे नोमीनेशन का सिलसिला खत्म करना, कान्स्टीट्यूशन मे डेमोक्रेटाईजेशन लाना तथा इसकी सर्टेटी के लिये कि वहा पर मुस्लिम्स की मैजोरिटी रहेगी, क्या कोई इस तरह का अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं ?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): It is a minority institution.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As I was saying, although I do not still accept the view that the University has been deprived of its autonomy or that its constitution is undemocratic because the Joint Committee of the two Houses had without any substantial dissent accepted the provisions of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act wherein the provision of the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and its procedure, the powers of the Vice-Chancellor, the method of appointment of the Dean, the method of appointment of the Heads of Departments, the 21 nominations to the Court as against 20 in Aligarh, the manner of appointment of the Executive Council and the Academic Council are more or less at par and if at all there is any difference in Aligarh, it is for a greater representation to the younger teachers and to the existing students and in many respects some more democratic powers have been given. Although this is so, I, at the same time, state that in view of the fact that the Staff Association of the University has suggested certain amendments and that the academic community wants certain amendments, we will deal with it with an open mind and we would be prepared to accept any changes that the Academic and Executive Council propose (*Interruptions*) I am confining myself to the academic community. I am not prepared to treat the Aligarh Muslim University please forgive me for a little bit of sentimental reference; I have spent the best years of my life in the service of that University. I do not want it to become a football in a political playfield. I want it to be treated as a University and the interests of the University and the opinions of the University will carry greater weight with me and with my Government than the weight of any group of politicians who may be wishing to exploit the feelings of the University.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I would like to have a clarification from the Minister.

The Vice-Chancellor is reported to have said that the academic life at the university had come to a standstill and there was no option but to close the institution for a short time. In the statement released by the Union Education Ministry, Prof Aleem (the Vice-Chancellor) has said I am reading from the *Indian Express* of today:

"Prof Aleem said a series of incidents had occurred which had made

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

it impossible for various teachers responsible for looking after the academic or corporate life to function normally."

This was what Prof. Aleem has said.

But, on the other hand, the facts are that there is complete normalcy, no tension and nothing of that sort, but the report here in the press....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: But the press report is:

"It was a day of dramatic developments on the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University, which was closed for an indefinite period this morning.

Teachers and students who had no inkling of the impending closure till late last night, woke up this morning only to be told that the University had been closed.......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sait, why do you assume that what others say is a complete lie?.... (*Interruptions*) Order, please. I will permit two or three questions only.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Aligarh Muslim University is going to be closed indefinitely........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question is, I think, noted by the Minister. I will give him a chance to reply to your qquestion.... (*Interruptions*) One or two only..... (*Interruptions*) I do not understand this. If everybody gets up I will not permit anybody.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I would like to know if the Government has accepted my proposal to see that 100 per cent of the children of the school going age get enrolled in the primary schools, by the end of 1974-75.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाये ? यदि हा, तो यह कब तक हो सकेगा ?

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को वह फुटबाल नही बनने देंगे मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को कब तक वह फुटबाल बनायेंगे अगर उनका ओपन माइंड है जैसा उन्होंने कहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में आप निकट भविष्य में क्या करने वाले है, क्या वहां भी कोई तबदीली आप करेगे या नही ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not understand this. We have etxended the time. We have extended the time of the debate on these Demands twice. Instead of one day, you have taken three days. Now, we have crossed over into the time of the Private Members' Business. Still, not only you, but there are so many others standing. I can allow one or two Members only.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, the people who have participated need not have put questions once again. May I know from the Minister whether in view of the fact that the South is not well-served by a Central University, the Government propose to start a University at Hyderabad so as to help in removing some of the difficulties which are being faced with regard to the Mulki rules, educational facilities and so on, and if so, what does the Government propose to do in the matter?

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): I want to know something about the proposal of the autonomous colleges.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would say that there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Govern-

ment to establish a Central University at Hyderabad. So far as the southern region is concerned a proposal given by the Government of Pondicherry to establish a Central University has been supported by the University Grants Commission and is now under the consideration of the Government. We have to look at the resources position.

All the suggestions given by hon. Members will certainly be borne in mind as I said initially, in preparing the Fifth Plan.

So far as Banaras Hindu University is concerned, I hope the hon. Member will mark my words carefully, that the suggestions given by my hon. friend Mr. Chandrappan will receive the most earnest consideration because I am equally worried about the situation which had developed and which is developing in the university. Lastly, I would like to deal with the question, raised by Mr. Sulaiman Sait as to what were the series of incidents. I would only request him to make his own enquiries. They are very well-known. The number of incidents which have taken place would not have given credit to any institution. Why is he forcing me to make those statements here?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the Cut Motions that had been moved to the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 25, 26 and 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I Will now put the Cut Motions that had been moved to the Demands in respect of the Department of Culture.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 92 and 93 relating to the Department of Culture."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 25—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 26—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,98,94,000 on Revenue Account

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and not exceeding Rs. 88,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 27—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,09,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 92—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

:"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,59,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND No 93—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete the* sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Private Members' Business. It is assumed that Private Members' Business starts from now and two hours and thirty minutes time is allowed from now onwards.

Shri Arjun Sethi.

15.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 62 and 65)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I *introduce* the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rana Bahadur Singh Absent

15.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule) by Shri Arjun Sethi—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Arjun Sethi, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

On the last occasion, Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: (Uluberia): The other day I spoke about the Bill. I oppose the Bill because I do not want that the authority of the State should be taken away and education made a concurrent

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subject. I do feel that the Centre must give sufficient money, so that education may develop. But, I also feel that the States must have the right or the authority to develop education. The subject of education should not be taken away from the States. The problem is that most of the resources of our country, are concentrated at Centre and the States have not been able to find edequate money.

My alternative suggestion is that States must be given full right to develop education and the Centre must give all the required money for the development of education. We must know that in our country, there are so many languages and every language must be developed and the State must take the responsibility to develop that language. If you bring everything under the control of the Centre, then, the development of languages in the States will be checked and this will not fulfil the sentiments of the people and also the interests of the people. From this angle, I oppose this suggestion that education should be made a concurrent subject. But, I support that the Centre must take full responsibility so that primary education can be developed in every State on its own responsibility. This is the suggestion that I would like to make.

15 42 **hrs.**

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI B. R SHUKLA: (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly oppose this Bill. The reasons are, though it looks very well that everything should be done by the Centre primary education and secondary education is a very big task. I think the Central Government has not got the requisite personnel to implement the programme of primary and secondary education in every nook and corner of the country.

Moreover, the State Governments would be very reluctant to part with the function of implementing primary and secondary education in their respective States. Therefore, a very keen tussle between the Central and State Governments is likely to occur on this issue.

Moreover, education in different parts of the country is conditioned by the local circumstances prevalent and the State Governments, rather municipalities and zila parishads etc are the best institutions to understand and appreciate the needs and aspirations of the people living there. The Centre would not be a very competent authority to look into this aspect of the matter Hence my submission is that the Central Government, which is responsible for implementing so many programmes for the eradication of poverty, squalor and ignorance throughout the country in the broad perspective should not be further saddled with the responsibility of looking after primary and secondary education.

There is another aspect of the matter. Already we know the Central Government employees are clamouring for more pay and allowances. The moment the Central Government take upon themselves the burden of implenting the programme of primary and secondary education all the teachers engaged in primary schools and secondary schools shall *ifso facto* become employees of the Central Government and they would be demanding a pay which would be much more than what is their present pay under State Governments. I think the Central Government are not in a position to take up the work of primary and secondary education on financial grounds also as it would require huge funds.

It is very easy to talk in an attractive way that everything should be done by the Centre, but the Centre's resources competence and efficiency are very limited. We have just now concluded the debate on the December for Grants of the Education Ministry.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

Members have voiced their concern that all is not well even in the sphere of education conducted by the Central Government. If the Central Government have not been functioning very well in the limited sphere of education, could we expect that they would do better when an additional burden is cast on the Central Government? My submission is that this is not possible. Therefore, I oppose the Bill and say that the State Governments under the present set up are best fitted to carry on implementation of primary and secondary education.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक द्वारा शिक्षा को भी केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है इस आधार पर कि राज्य सरकारो के पास उसके लिये उचित फड्स नही है राज्य सरकारो द्वारा जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा रही है वह ठीक नही है और राज्य सरकारो द्वारा जिस प्रकार से विद्यालय चलाये जा रहे है उनकी व्यवस्था भी ठीक नही है। इस आधार पर इस विषय को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे लेने का सुझाव रखा गया है। जहा तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के अपने हाथ मे लेने का सम्बन्ध है कई बाते ऐसी हो सकती है जिनके बारे मे राज्य सरकारो से असन्तोष हो सकता है, राज्य सरकारो के क्रियाकलापो से असन्तोष हो सकता है। लेकिन यदि एक के बाद एक हम इस विषय पर विचार करे और यदि शिक्षा का काम भी राज्य सरकारो से हटा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ मे ले, कृषि का काम भी राज्य सरकारो से, हटा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ मे ले उद्योग का काम भी केन्द्रीय सरकार करे तो फिर राज्य सरकारों के पास करने को कौन सा विषय रह जायेगा ? इस आधार पर इस बिल का कोई औचित्य प्रतीत नही होता और ऐसा करना ठीक नही है। इस लिये मैं इसका समर्थन भी नहीं करता हू ।

लेकिन जहां तक शिक्षा के स्तर का सम्बन्ध है यह बात सही है कि राज्यो दीजाने वाली शिक्षा जिस का दायित्व हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर भी है, उसमे परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षा नीति मे सुधार की आवश्यकता है। यह बाते तो हम बहुत सुनते रहे है। राज्य मे भी और केन्द्र मे भी लगातार 25 वर्षों से अपवाद स्वरूप कुछ राज्यो को छोड कर जैसे तमिलनाडु या और एक दो राज्यो को छोड कर जहा पर कि काग्रेस की सरकार नही है, उसके अलावा अन्य सभी स्थानो मे केन्द्र मे भी और राज्यो मे भी काग्रेस की सरकार है। फिर केवल इस नारे के मात्र से कि हम शिक्षा मे परिवर्तन चाहते है और शिक्षा नीति मे आमूलचूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, केवल यह नारा लगाते रहने मे तो कुछ होना नही है। यदि यह नारा केवल एक भ्रमात्मक नारा है, लोगो को गुमराह करने वाला नारा है। यदि आप करना चाहते तो आपके हाथ मे करने की शक्ति है। राज्य सरकारो मे भी शक्ति हे और केन्द्रीय सरकार मे भी शक्ति है, आपको करना चाहिये था। लेकिन आप करते नही है।

जहा तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है आज स्थिति कुछ इस प्रकार पैदा हो गई है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्वान्टिटी की तरफ ध्यान देते है, क्वालिटी की तरफ ध्यान नही दे रहे है। अधिक से अधिक शिक्षित हो यह ठीक है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ शिक्षा का स्तर भी बहुत अच्छा हो शिक्षा मे प्रगति के साथ-साथ उसका स्तर भी ऊचा हो, इस बात की बहुत बडी आवश्यकता है और इसके बारे मे केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत कुछ ध्यान दे सकती है। जैसा कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बजट की मागो के सम्बन्ध मे बोलते हुये बताया कि हम इस बारे मे बहुत कुछ सुधार कर रहे है। ब्लाक लेवल पर भी कुछ माडेल स्कूल हम बना रहे हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवील पर भी होंगे और सेंट्रल स्कूल भी खुल रहे हैं। इसलिये काफी

कुछ सुधार की बात हो सकती है। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज के जरिये हम कुछ आदर्श स्वरूप भी प्रस्तुत करते जा रहे हैं, राज्यों की भी यूनिवर्सिटीज है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी अपनी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, और केन्द्र के अपने सेंट्रल स्कूल है जहां पर एक विशेष पद्धति शिक्षा की चल रही है या जहा शिक्षा व्यवस्था उत्तम है जिसकी तरफ लोग आकर्षित होते है। वे चाहते है कि सेंट्रल स्कूलो मे हमारे बच्चे जायें। इस प्रकार की भावना के आधार पर हमें यह लगता है कि राज्यों का जो काम है शिक्षा के बारे मे वह ठीक नही है और उसमे सुधार की आवश्यकता है, सुधार होना चाहिये। मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुये हमें इसके ऊपर विचार करना चाहिये। जहा तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है इस विधेयक का कोई औचित्य नही है। जैसा कि मै पूर्व मे ही निवेदन करे चुका हू। लेकिन यह बात अवश्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी अपना दाययित्व है कि वह शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारे, शिक्षा नीति मे जिस प्रकार के भी परिवर्तन हो सकते है उस के लिये जो भी गाइड लाइन्स दी जा सकती है वह केन्द्र राज्य सरकारो को दे और शिक्षा के अन्दर व्यापक परिवर्तन करे। क्योकि आज यह एक भावना पैदा हो गई है कि हम शिक्षा के द्वारा केवल बेकारो की सख्या को बढा रहे है। शिक्षा हमारे लिये एक बेकारी का कारण सिद्ध हुई है। हम चर्चा जरूर कर सकते है कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति जाब-ओरिएंटिड होनी चाहिये लेकिन वह हो नही रहा है। इसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारो को कोई निर्देशक स्वरूप दे सकती है जसे और विषयो मे देती है, कोई योजना दे सकती है जिसके अनुसार अधिक से अधिक नवयवक जो पढ़ लिख कर तैयार होते हैं वह काम पावे। अन्यथा आपने जसा देखा है आज स्थिति यह पदा हो गई है कि डिग्री उन्होंने ली, बाहर आ कर डिग्री फाड़ी और वह कहते हैं कि डिग्री हमको नही चाहिये, हमें काम चाहिये .... (व्यवधान) ....

यह जो असन्तोष और शिक्षा के प्रति जो भावना पैदा हो रही है यह भावना पैदा न हो, हमारे विद्यार्थी बराबर उसकी तरफ आकर्षित हो, उनको शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद ठीक ठीक काम मिले, इस प्रकार का आधार हमारी शिक्षा का हो। ऐसा न हो कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करके वह निकले तो उन्हे दर-दर की ठोकरे खानी पडे या उन्हे इस कारण आत्महत्या करने के लिये विवश होना पडे या फिर वह असमाजिक कृत्य करने के लिये उद्यत हों जो कि उनको नही करने चाहिय।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहूगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी जो अपना दायित्व है उसका निर्वाह करते हुये शिक्षा पद्धति मे इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन वह निश्चित रूप मे और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र लावे जिसमे नवयवको मे बढता हुआ असन्तोष दूर हो और जो काम चाहने वाले है उनको काम मिल सके। हमारी शिक्षा का आधार काम मिलने का आधार होना चाहिये। ऐसा आधार होना चाहिये जिसमे उनका पूरा विश्वास हो, उनके मस्तिष्क का विकास हो, शारीरिक विकास हो और वह काम पा सके। इस प्रकार जो शिक्षा के हमारे आ और उपाय हो सकते है उन सबके सम्बन्ध मे केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने दायित्व को महसूस करे। किन्तु राज्य सरकारो के हाथ से यह काम नही लिया जाना चाहिये, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Gapal Reddy.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, I can understand the feelings of the young M.P Shri Arjun Sethi for bringing forward this Bill before the House.

Now, Sir, we see in our country that there are over thirty-eight crores of uneducated people. When we achieved our Independence at that time, the population of our country was only 30 crores while the per centage of the educated people was only 16 per cent. This means about five crores of people were educated

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

while 25 crores of them were uneducated. To-day we are having about 35 per cent of literacy. It means that we are having only 20 to 22 crores of educated people while the remaining are uneducated persons. This has naturally prompted the mover of this Bill to bring forward the same before the House.

The question now is: whether this should be in the Concurrent List of Subjects or it should be within the purview of the States or it should be within the purview of the Centre. Whether it is within the purview of the States or the Centre it is all the same. National cake is same whether you cut from this side or that, it does not make a difference. Whether it is with the Centre or at the States, it is all the same. We have got only limited resource. With these, how can we solve this problem? The problem is for our administrators to administer. Our population goes on increasing at the rate of 400 per cent while the population increase in advanced countries is 100 per cent. Whereas President Nixon gives education to one boy, our P.M. has to give education to four persons. This we are not realising and nobody has talked about it. Unless and until there is some sort of birth control, it is impossible to wipe away the illiteracy from our country. Once Shri Ashoka Mehta stated on the floor of the House that we always remain in the same place where we were. And that is the fate of this country.

मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की।

Whatever amount we may spend, we cannot have the cent per cent universal literacy in this country.. The present rate of increase in education is only one per cent a year With this, how can we wipe out the illiteracv from this country? It will take another sixty years. We have here got 18 crores of uneducated adults this country. They will remain so for more number of years. That is why I say that this is a great problem. For that any amount would not do any good. The only solution for this problem is that each educated person should teach one uneducated adult in his life—each one, teach one' my hon. friend, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, has correctly put this. Unless and until that method is adopted, any amount of money that is spent will go to waste. Moreover, in our country, students remain on strike for six months; teachers remain on strike for six months. . The Opposition Members may talk about Haryana teachers while someone else may speak about some other teachers. If these people go on strike and when they come back from the strike, the absence should not be treated as leave. or else the tendency to go on strike will remain with the teachers. Even when teachers remain in the school they hardly work 3 or 4 periods a day whereas Kisans and others work for 15 hours a day.

16.00 hrs.

It is the poor man's money which is being paid to these teachers.

The educated people have done more harm to the poor people than anybody else The educated are educated at the cost of the uneducated people. They are paid from the treasury. They take bribes. For every single work they are paid three times. They have private tutions So a kind of hatred is being generated in this country against educated people. They have become parasites and trouble-makers in society. The educated go on waiting till they get some remunrerative job. That is why we are pressing that education should be job-oriented and everybody has to do some physical work. Pandit Nehru used to say that there are veterinary doctors who never touchd an animal in their life. That is the fate of the country. Young ministers are incharge of education and I urge upon them to see that some practical training is given from 1st standard to

university level. Everybody should be made to work in fields and factories compulsorily. Then alone they will become good citizens of the country. Otherwise, we will have no scope. The only remedy is that every MP, legislator or officer should educate one uneducated adult. Nowadays everybody has become very selfish. I am sure, Sir, in your younger days you must have educated several uneducated adults. Every political party should have this as its aim that they should teach some people at least instead of instigating them to do violence. Unless and until we follow this constructive method, there will be no future. India does not belong to the Congress party only. It belongs to all the parties and all the people Some people are living in this country, but their souls are in some other countries. During the election time the political parties make use of the uneducated people in any manner they like If they are educated, they will use their own intelligence and know for whom to vote.

That is why it is in the best interests of all political parties to try to educate all the uneducated adults in the first stage and then leave the education of small children to the State Governments.

Then, family planning must be strictly enforced. If anybody produces more than two children, the third child should be refused any facility or social benefit. If a man produces more children, it is not responsibility of Shri Yadav to educate them.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हू, अभी हाल में संसदीय कांग्रेस दल ने मुस्लिम कानून में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में अपनी राय जाहिर की है। वे तो तीन-तीन पत्नियां रख सकते हैं, यदि एक से तीन हों तो तीन से नौ बच्चे होंगे।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

तीन से नौ हों तो भी कोई परवाह नहीं है, लेकिन एक से बारह हों, तब चिन्ता होती है।

So, the third child should not be given even admission for the school.

While some of the private schools are very good, some others are preaching communalism. Government should put a check and refuse those schools grants. Unless the government become bold and do something, nothing will happen. I would request the hon. Minister to use his youthfulness in fulfilling the interests of the nation at a whole.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to oppose the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Shri Arjun Sethi. If this Amending Bill is accepted by the House then Education will be brought over from the State List to the Union List of our Constitution

Sir, during the past two days of discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Central Ministry of Education, many hon. Members who participated in the debate invariably referred to the failure of the Ministry in attending to the problems of educational progress in the country. If the Central Government could not make any tangible progress in education during the past 25 years, I doubt very much whether by taking over Education to the Union List of the Constitution this Government will be able to do anything much

Sir, if I am to be honest, I should say that the Centre's unwarranted interference and unimaginative educational programmes have led to the creation of many thorny problems for

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E R Krishnan]

the States which are doing remarkably a good job I can compare this attempt to take over Education to the Union List by giving you an example.

You know, Sir, that 'industries' is in the State List Still the Centre has made wide encroachment on the State sphere With what result? I will not be far from the truth if I say that the backward areas in the States continue to be neglected and the Centre is not able to pay adequate attention to the development of these areas except by offering some pittance of grants to the States for the industrial development of these areas

Similar is the case in education also The Centre appointed Dr Radhakrishan Commission, Gajendragadkar Commission, Kothari Commission and so on whose valuable reports have not seen the light of the day These Commissions were appointed with the objective of ushering in uniform higher education throughout the country Dr Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar's Commission made valuable recommendations for the improvement of secondary education in the country but they are adoring the shelves of the Ministry of Education at the Centre

You know Sir, that there is the University Grants Commission at the Centre which disburses grants to the colleges in the States without even consulting the States Then, there is the National Council of Educational Research and Training, which is trying to bring out books on modern scientific lines from primary education level to college education

In addition to the existence of Central Schools in the States, the Government are proposing to have some sort of Model Schools in the States

I have stated these facts to show that the Central Government want to spread their tentacles of power far and wide, even when they are not able to exercise it in the interests of common people. I need not say that India is a land of diverse culture and languages. The Central Government having all the powers in their hands will not able to do justice to the growth of diverse culture and languages of the country They have not been able to do so uptill now and they will not be able to do that in future also

In this year's Central Budget only a sum of Rs 25 crores has been allocated for education, which is just 1 62 per cent of the total budgetary allocations This is the importance that has been given to education by the Centre I would like to show how the States give greater importance to education by quoting the example of Tamil Nadu In this year's Budget a sum of Rs 113 crores has been allocated for education including medical education, agricultural education educational facilities for Harijans etc This is about 24 per cent of the total budgetary allocations of the Tamil Nadu Government I wonder whether the Centre will be able to make any significant dent in the problems of education with this meagre allotment of Rs 25 crores for the entire country I have to say that the States are exercising their right and discharging their duties enjoined upon them to the progress of the people Therefore, there is no need for taking over Education to the Union List

Recently a German economist Dr Schumacher visited India On his return he has expressed the view that 80 per cent of the people living in rural India is in intellectual and cultural ghetto If you look at the Approach Paper to Fifth Plan, the same thing has been stated that the urban educated class does not care to educate their rural brethren It has also been suggested that in the Fifth Plan a sum of Rs 1,030 crores should be allotted for primary education

I am also afraid that if the Bill is accepted by the House, it will pave the way for the Central Government to impose Hindi forcibly on the non-Hindi speaking people. The interests

and welfare of the minority communities in our country and also that of a large number of non-Hindi speaking people will be in jeopardy if education is taken over to the Union List. I strongly oppose the Bill of Shri Arjun Sethi which if passed will enable the Central Government to do the very same things I have narrated.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। मेरा विचार है कि देश में सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा का, नीचे से ऊपर तक, राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिये था। यह कमी 25 सालों तक रही और इस कमी को अब दूर करना चाहिये। हम सभी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम था, जब हमारे देश में अंग्रेजों का राज्य था तो एक विशेष उद्देश्य से अंग्रेजों ने शिक्षा प्रणाली स्थापित की थी—उसमें दो राय किसी की नहीं है। अब स्वतन्त्रता के बाद हमारा वह उद्देश्य नहीं रह सकता था, नहीं रह सकता है। तो जो काम शुरू मे ही हाथ मे लेना चाहिये था वह—शिक्षा प्रणाली के पूर्ण परिवर्तन का—व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। 25 सालो के बाद सही, जैसे बहुत से भूले भटके काम हम कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह से इसको भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। हमारा देश मल्टी-नेशनल और मल्टी-लिंगुअल स्टेट है, बहुजातीय और बहुभाषीय राज्य है। यहां नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन का सवाल भी एक बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्रीय सवाल हमेशा रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा। शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने से और केन्द्र के हाथ में सम्पूर्ण रूप से चले आने से हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को स्थापित करने मे और उसे मजबूत करने मे भी सहायता मिलेगी। अब तक हमारी शिक्षा नीति दिशाहीन रही है। यह नहीं मालूम हो रहा था कि हम किधर को अपने बच्चों को, अपने युवक समाज को और अपने देश की शिक्षा के बारे में ले जाना चाहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि समस्त देश में एक प्रणाली चलनी चाहिये। यह मकतबों की प्रणाली, संस्कृत की पाठशालाओं की व्यवस्था, धार्मिक स्कूलों की व्यवस्था, चाहे वह क्रिश्चियन धर्म की तरफ से हो या हिन्दू धर्म और मुसलमान धर्म की तरफ से हों कन्वेंट हों या धनियों के बच्चों के स्कूल सब खत्म कर देना चाहिये। एक तरह की प्रणाली पूरे देश मे और हर प्रदेश के कोने-कोने में चलनी चाहिये। उस भाषा में शिक्षा दी जाये जो भाषा बच्चा मां के पेट से लेकर पैदा होता है लेकिन कन्टेन्ट, उसका वास्तविक तत्व एक ही होना चाहिये। इसलिये पूरे देश में एक ही शिक्षा प्रणाली होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की बात अब उचित नहीं है कि गरीबों के लिये एक तरह की शिक्षा हो और जो समाज के श्रीमन लोग हैं उनके लिये दूसरी तरह की शिक्षा हो। अंग्रेजी जमाने में यह बात थी और वह समझ में आती थी लेकिन आज उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। लेकिन वह व्यवस्था आज भी चल रही है। एक रूपता हमारी शिक्षा में आनी ही चाहिये जोकि 25 साल तक नहीं लाई जा सकी है।

शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली कुछ इस तरह की दूषित रही है, अभी तक एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति एक अजीब तरह की वितृष्णा हमारे बच्चो मे, हमारे किशोर आयु के बच्चो में और युवा जनों मे भी है। पढ़ना शुरू भी नहीं किया कि शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति एक नफरत सी हो जाती है। उस वर्ग और जाति के समुदाय के बच्चे भी जो पीढ़ियो और परम्पराओं से शारीरिक श्रम करते आये हैं उन में भी इस शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने के बाद यह शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के समय शारीरिक श्रम से नफरत पैदा हो जाती है। तो कहीं बुनियादी दोष बहुत जरूर है क्योंकि जिस चीज को हम खानदान दर खानदान, पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी करते आ रहे हैं उसके प्रति भी हमें नफरत पैदा हो जाये 5—6 महीने या साल दो साल के बाद! इसलिये हमें इस बात को सोचना पड़ेगा कि शिक्षा

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

प्रनाली जो अंग्रेजों ने बनाई थी उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन होने की जरूरत है। 25 साल हो गये, एक युवा पीढी का समय हमने खो दिया। अब भी समय है कि इस भूल को हम सुधारें।

शिक्षा जगत में ऐसा लगता है जैसे जंगल का राज्य हो। कोई शिक्षा दे रहे है, राज्य सरकारें शिक्षा दे रही हैं और केन्द्र सरकार की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। इसमें एकरूपता नही है, वह एकरूपता होनी चाहिये। वरना आज कल बहुत जगहों पर शिक्षा संस्थायें और निजी स्कूल खाने कमाने और राजनीति करने के अड्डे बन गये हैं। बहुत से लोगों की रोजी, धंधे बन गये है। इसलिये प्राइवेट शिक्षा को तो बिल्कुल समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों के लिये पुराने जमाने मे कहा जाता था और आज भी है कि उनका स्तर बमुकाबले दूसरे स्कूलों के ऊंचा होता है, ज्यादा अच्छा होता है। इसलिये प्राइवेट स्कूल और कालिजों को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये और सारी शिक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में आनी चाहिए। यह जाहिर है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अकेले स्वयं इसको नहीं कर सकती है उसे राज्य सरकारों की सहायता लेनी पडेगी, लनी भी चाहिये और लेगी भी लेकिन यह विषय मुख्यत केन्द्रीय सरकार का होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

एक बात और है। भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा हम करते रहते हैं। हर जगह इसकी चर्चा होती है लेकिन आपको अनुभव होगा कि प्राइवेट स्कूलों में संगठित भ्रष्टाचार चलता है, प्रिंसिपल भी जानता है, मैनेजर भी जानता है, क्लर्क्स भी जानते हैं और स्कूल के लड़के भी जानते हैं कि अधिक खर्चा दिखाया जाता है और कम खर्चा किया जाता है और उसके नाम पर सरकार से अधिक ग्रान्ट ली जाती है। अगर कहीं इमानदार लोग हैं मैनेजिंग कमेटी में या प्रिंसिपल इमानदार है तो वे उस रुपये का अधिक सदुपयोग करते हैं और अगर कही बेइमान हैं तो सब खा पी जाते है। इस प्रकार का संगठित भ्रष्टाचार चलता है और इसका मौका इसलिये मिलता है कि सारी चीजे प्राइवेट हाथों में हैं। इसलिये मेरा निश्चित सुझाव है, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुये, कि देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता के उद्देश्य से और दिशा-हीन शिक्षा को दिशा देने के लक्ष्य से पूरी शिक्षा का सम्पूर्ण रूप से राष्ट्रीयकरण करके केन्द्र को अपने हाथ मे ले लेना चाहिये। यह मेरा निश्चित मत है और मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): The Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri Arjun Sethi is of great importance. To a great extent in the entire country, thinking is going on whether the Centre should take over the subject of Education. Even in this House, Sir, when I listened to the speakers who spoke before me, I find that their opinions have been to a great extent divided.

Some points were raised on the aspect that the Centre should not take up Education as the resources position of the Centre does not permit it. Mr. Shukla said that because the Centre does not have sufficient finance which will be necessary to take up Education, therefore, the Centre should not take up this subject. It has also been said that since the Centre will have no means to impart education, so, it should not take over Education. I feel that these are not very well-considered and valid objections regarding the present subject-matter of the debate. Because, Education is a subject which we cannot neglect on the ground of inadequacy of finance. As Steel, coal and all such materials are the basic materials for the development of material resources of our country, so also, obviously, for the development of the mental and moral resources in the country Education comes as the first and the formost subject. Our consideration should not

be based on whether resources are available or not available, but our main consideration should be based on other aspects and not on these aspects.

Then, Sir, I have no quarrel with the last speaker who said that there must be some change in the entire approach of Education. But, the question now is whether by transferring this subject from the State List to the Centre, one will be able to bring about a complete and desirable change in the Educational system. Now, today even in this country, there are institutions which are under the guidance of the Centre directly under Central supervision and control. There are institutions governed under the provisions of Item 64 of List-1. But these institutions also suffer from the same handicap and require the same change which was urged by my previous speaker Merely to think that by changing this subject from the State to the Centre a change will be brought about will be only thinking on Utopian lines.

In some of the Constitutions of the other countries also I find that Education has been a State subject. It is so in USA and Canada and in Australia. In all Federating States, it is a State subject. Of course one cannot say that countries like India can compete with USA, Canada or Australia, but these undoubtedly are some guides.

श्री मारखंडे राय : सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज में क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I could not lay my hand immediately to it although I was very much interested to know about it. What I personally feel in respect of this entire aspect is that today the States are not in a position to really cater to Technical Education, because, the type of resources and manpower needed in the sphere of technical education is something which they do not possess to the desired extent, We require more finance and more resources. The standard of technical education,—whether it is imparted in Tamilnadu or in U.P.—will be the same always. But there will be variation in General Education. It is quite natural that so far as General Education is concerned every State will try—and rightly so,—to impart some of its own cultural heritage to its own students. So when we discuss this, we have got to discuss this in two compartments. Technical Education will be one compartment and General Education will be another compartment. I feel that for the proper development of Technical Education, this should be taken over by the Centre So far as General Education is concerned, it should be left to the States concerned. Ours is a country with different cultural heritage. The greatness of India lies in its unity in diversity. We should give opportunity to the States to express themselves adequately in the sphere of General Education and therefore I would plead that this should be left to the States.

It is high time that it is necessary that we consider some amendments in regard to certain of the items which we find in List I.

So far as Education is concerned, we find Item Nos. 62 to 66 relating to Education.

Item No 62 says that the National Library, the Indian Museum and some other Institutions like these will be under the Centre.

Item No. 63 says that the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh University and the Delhi university will be the Central subjects. The way things are going on in Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi, I am almost rather apprehensive whether bringing universities under the Central control will help in the development of education. Past experience does not prompt me to look with favour any idea of taking over by the Centre of the entire educational system of the country.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

Item No. 66 relates to Coordination and Determination of Standards in Institutions for Higher Education or research and Scientific and Technical institutions. The interpretation of this item, item 66, by different Supreme Court judgments has led to a great confusion in this respect. The Centre should come up with certain concrete policy on it. On the medium of instruction the Supreme Court has said, the University can have its medium of instruction, but if, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, such fixation lowers down the standard of education, then, the university has no jurisdiction.

I think it was in the Gujarat case that the Supreme Court decided that the University can fix the medium of instruction, but if the Supreme Court comes to the conclusion that the fixation of medium of instruction has lowered the standard of education, then the University has no jurisdiction and the Central Government has jurisdiction. May I pose a question at this stage? Is the Supreme Court competent to judge whether the standard of education will come down by the fixation of a medium of instruction or is it within the competence of the educational authorities or the University? Should the University subject its judgment to the opinion of the Supreme Court in this matter? After all, when the University fixes the medium of instruction, it does so after a lot of consideration.

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR: May I rise on a point of fact since he has referred to the Gujarat case and the Supreme Court decision thereon and say that the issue was not the standard of education? The Gujarat University wanted that only Gujarati should be the exclusive medium of instruction. The Supreme Court said that Gujarati cannot be the medium; it may be a medium, one of the media of instruction.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: There are cases where this has been dealt with. I am reading from Basu's Commentary.

> "Consequently, the State legislature has exclusive power to legislate regarding medium of instructions of institutions for primary or secondary education. The State legislature shall have no power as to the medium of instruction in institutions for higher and scientific or technical education if such legislation is likely to result in lowering the standard of education".

These were the observations in a case coming from Mysore. I think that even in Gujarat case, there are some such observations.

What I am saying is that the Supreme Court Judges sitting in their pedestal are not in the best position to judge whether the fixation of medium of instruction will raise or lower the standard of education. I emphatically suggest that the Supreme Court is not the proper authority who can decide whether the standard of education will go up or down by the fixation of a medium of instruction, but it is for the educationists and university authorities to decide on this matter.

From this point of view I feel there is essentially a need for amendment of the different schedules, the relevant items thereunder, to make it more uniform and broad-based so that a proper policy on this could be laid down for being followed throughout the entire country.

Therefore, while I do not support Shri Arjun Sethi *in toto* because I feel it will not be proper to confer, on the Centre the entire power in regard to education since the States should also have certain liberty particularly in regard to general education. because every State would like to give its own students at least some background about its cultural heritage and other things. But at the same time, I feel the States have got no

resources for the development of technical education. So far as technical education is concerned, we may think afresh and bring it within the purview of the Centre. It is also high time we removed the confusion prevailing on the question of medium of instruction in all parts of the country. Hence the Centre should have a through probe into item 66 and put forward some guidlines for all.

श्री रामकंवर (टोंक) : सभापति महोदय, श्री अर्जुन सेठी जी ने जो विधेयक रखा है शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध मे उसका मैं समर्थन करता हू, और वह इसलिए कि राज्यो का जो मामला है, आज तक शिक्षा के मामले मे छोटे लोगों के प्रति, मध्यम श्रेणी के बच्चो के प्रति जो भेदभाव बरता जाता है उस पर राज्य सरकारे काबू नही पा रही है । इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य मे बताया गया है कि :

"इस बात पर बल देने की कोई आवश्यकता नही है कि बच्चे के जीवन मे निर्माण-काल, जब उसे प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा दी जानी होती है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काल होता है । परन्तु इस बात का खेद है कि इन दोनों अवस्थाओ मे शिक्षा की, राज्यो के क्षेत्राधिकार मे होने के कारण, जिसके पास पर्याप्त धन नही होता है, बहुत अवहेलना होती है । इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो बच्चे माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्रणाली से शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकलते है वे अर्द्ध शिक्षित भी नही होते हैं ।

यदि हम वास्तव में अपने बच्चों को प्रबुद्ध, देश के अनुशासित और उपयुक्त नागरिक बनाना चाहते है तो हमें शिक्षा के विषय को केन्द्र के उत्तरदायित्व में लाना होगा । इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य संविधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन करके उपयुक्त ध्येय प्राप्त करना है ।"

जहां तक शिक्षा का सवाल है, जो वर्तमान पद्धति है उस मे लोग सही तरीके से शिक्षा प्राप्त नही कर सकते हैं । साथ ही जो पढ़ लिख कर युवक तैयार होते है उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता है । इन दोनों कारणो मे शिक्षित वर्ग में असतोष बढता जा रहा है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि ग्रामीण जनता की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । शहरो मे बाहर जितने शड्यूल्ड कास्ट और हरिजन बच्चे है उनके साथ जो भेदभाव बरता जाता है, उसको आपको दूर करना चाहिए । पीने के पानी की जो टकिया है उन से उनको पानी नही पिलाया जाता है । उनको सवर्ण जाति के लोग दूर से पानी पिलाते है । कितनी ही जगह जा कर मैने इसको देखा है । राज्य सरकार का ध्यान हमने इस भेदभाव की ओर कितनी ही बार दिलाया है । लेकिन कोई सतोषजनक उत्तर नही मिला और न ही कोई इसका हल निकाला गया है । मै चाहता हू कि भारत सरकार विशेषकर ग्रामीण जनता को शिक्षित बनाने की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे ।

लीडर लोग भी अपनी गतिविधियों को शहरो तक ही सीमित रखते है । गावो मे जाने मे उनको धूप सताती है और धूल से उनके कपडे खराब हो जाते है और उनको बडी परेशानी होती है । ग्रामीण जनता का भगवान ही मालिक है । मै सीधे और साफ शब्दो मे कहना चाहता हू कि गरीबी हटाओ नारा, एक नारा मात्र है और आप भी इसको अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं । आज गरीबो के लडके पढ लिख कर अफसर नही बन सकते हैं । वे पटरियो पर घूमते हुए आपको नजर आते है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक स्कूल जो चल रहे है, उन में तो गरीब बच्चो के भरती होने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नही होता है । उनके वास्ते तो अपना पेट पालना भी मुश्किल हो रहा है ।

आज देश की परिस्थिति क्या है ? पचासों तरह से जो कानून है उनका उल्लंघन

[श्री रामकंवर]

हो रहा है और जो उल्लघन करने वाले है वही आगे बढ रहे है । उनके पास ही पैसा है । सरकार गरीबो के वोट लेने के वक्त तो उनको नाना प्रकार के लालच देती है लेकिन उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने की ओर ध्यान नही देती है । मैने दिल्ली मे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री लेबर कैम्प को देखा है, इदिरा गाधी लेबर कैम्प को देखा है और वहा मैने पाया है कि कई हजार बच्चो की बहुत ही बुरी दशा है

श्री झारखंड राय सभापति महोदय, कोरम नही है ।

सभापति महोदय घटी बज रही है—कोरम हो गया है—माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखे ।

श्री रामकंवर शिक्षा मत्रालय की मागो पर जो बहस हो रही है इसको तीन रोज मे मै सुन रहा हू । मै समझता हू कि निम्न वर्ग और गरीब वर्ग के गरीब बच्चो के वास्ते कोई ठोस कदम नही उठाये गये है । इसका मुझे बडा भारी खेद है । गावो मे बच्चो को जो पौष्टिक आहार देने की व्यवस्था है वह कुछ मात्रा को छोड कर बाकी सारा अध्यापको और इस्पैक्टरो के घरो मे चला जाता है । नीचे से ऊपर तक वे मिले रहते है । चपडासी से लेकर अफसर तक लिक जुडा रहता है । जिनका लिक जुडा रहता है उन्ही को रहने के लिए मकान मिलते है । जो राग मे राग नही मिलाते वे बहुत दुखी है ।

कुछ काग्रेसी सदस्य भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की सीट से चुन कर आये है । इधर भी कुछ आ गये है । मैने देखा है कि वे चुन कर आ कर अपनी बिरादरी को भूल जाते है, निम्न वर्ग को भूल जाते है । मैं चाहे अकेला हू लेकिन मुझे गरीबो की दशा सुधारने की माग करते हुए खुशी होती है । मैंने देखा है कि भाषणो मे गरीब लोगो के बच्चो, निम्न वर्ग के लोगों के बच्चो का कोई खास उल्लेख नही किया गया है । गरीब बच्चो के लिए आप ने जो होस्टल खोल रखे है उनमे भी उन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगो के बच्चो को प्रवेश मिलता है जिन्होने अपना ठीक कारोबार चला रखा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राज्य सरकारो को आदेश जारी करे कि वे जो सरपच है उनसे गरीब बच्चों की लिस्ट मगवा कर अपनी देख-रेख मे उनकी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करे और उनको शिक्षा प्राप्त करने मे समर्थ बनाये ।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for having given me a chance to speak on this resolution.

The mover, Shri Arjun Sethi's view is to transfer the primary and secondary education to the Central List I want to submit here that education—whether in the States list or in the Central List or Concurrent List—is in Education List For instance, the cow may be white, black or red in colour but the milk is white in colour. Like that, the aim of any education should be the man-making education By that I mean give education to all the children, all the youths and also to the adults so that all of them become good men

You know education is only for obtaining diplomas and degrees. We cannot deny that We do not want to deny them the diplomas or degrees But at the same time, we must also know what Shri Chanakya said . He defines educated person in the following terms.

मातृवत् परदारेषु परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत्
आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु य पश्यति स पडित

According to his definition, true and proper education is to realise the heart of others. If we see the recommendations of the Education Commission, it says that our education should aim for moral and spiritual. Educa-

tion should also be man-making. True education is for the head, the heart and the hand also. But now our education is such that we get knowledge; it caters to the head and the heart but our hand is idle. Education has become theoretical. We are not very much practical. Our schools should be half theoretical and half practical. We have introduced it in some schools conceived of by Mahatma Gandhi. We have introduced it in some schools and in others. So, the whole educational system should be changed so that we can be self-sufficient and self-employed. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said:

> "We cannot climb the mountain when the very ground at our feet is crumbling. When the very basis of our structure is shaky, how can we reach the heights which we have set before ourselves?"

So, from the top to the bottom we should look into the difficulties facing the schools, teachers and students, including the financial difficulties. So, it is very difficult to eradicate the defects of education rapidly. We can do it slowly. From today we have to improve and change the present system of education.

Coming to primary and secondary education, real education, begins from the time the mother begins to take the responsibility of the child. Primary education is for the age group 5 to 8 years. The mind of the child is compared to the white blank paper. Whatever teacher teaches, that will be printed in their mind. So, those who are employed in primary schools should be good teachers and they should teach the children how to lead their life in future. That is why Government should give the higest priority to recruitment of good teachers and providing the best facilities for the students.

Indian education needs a drastic reconstruction, almost a revolution. This is the view of the Kothari Commission. What type of revolution? We want cultural revolution, social revolution, educational revolution, which will give the results for the reformation of our life. The aim of the Kothari Commission is to bring about a revolution not in primary schools but at other levels of education also.

So, if we really want to change our educational system and the socio-economic life of the country, then we have to adopt the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, which has given very valuable suggestions. If we implement them then we can have not only a good future but also a good present.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do appreciate the intention of Shri Arjun Sethi, the mover of the Bill. He has brought forward this Bill to amend the Constitution of India to make education entirely a Union subject. But I would suggest at the very outset that the remedy that he is indicating in his Bill is not one which will cure the disease or solve the problem. In my opinion the remedy he suggests is neither healthy, nor worth welcoming, nor effective. I say this for several reasons which I will briefly narrate.

Before I do so, let us see what the mover had in his mind when he introduced this Bill. He complains of lack of funds on the part of the States. Because the States do not have adequate resources, therefore he feels that this subject should go to the Centre, assuming of course that the Centre has more financial resources. Secondly, he feels that the subject of education will have to be made the responsibility of the Centre. So, the mover has two points in mind, namely, paucity of funds at the disposal of States and the inability of the States to look after responsibly the urgent need of education.

I agree with the Education Minister, who said only a little while ago that he does not want to enter into any unhealthy and unhappy contro-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

verys of States versus the Union. I do not think in this particular Bill the idea is to create that controversy of States being pitted against the Centre or *vice versa*.

I wish to submit that in a country like India, which is big and has got a great many variety of things, it would be very unfortunate if we make all our educational endeavours entirely the responsibility of the Centre. The problem of funds is, no doubt, real and genuine. I suggest that we can certainly find some ways and means with regard to more and better Central allocation of funds to the States concerned. But because the States of the Union are unable to foot the Bill of their respective educational progarmes, you cannot argue that is the reason why education must be lifted bodily from the States and taken to the Centre. As I said a little while ago, India is a vast country with a lot of variety, social, cultural, linguistic, regional and economic and I feel that the educational programmes and endeavours of this vast nation must be able to represent and reflect those varieties. Therefore, if you make education a Central or Union subject, you are unwittingly, even though it is not your intention, trying to make education an instrument for producing regimentation and dead uniformity in this vast land of ours. It is from that angle that I feel that the subject of education must not be exclusively in the hands of the Union.

There is another reason why education must be in the hands of the States. That is because I feel that educational institutions and centres and training institutions must have the necesary scope and freedom to experiment with new ideas, with different ideas. If the subject of education is exclusively in the hands of the Centre, then only the Centre will direct all the States and regional institutions as to how a particular educational scheme has to be conducted. That goes contrary to the very idea of good education. Good education stands for variety, for freedom. It is in the midst of variety that we want to achieve unity. But unity does not mean uniformity. My difficulty is that the Bill, instead of producing good results, more allotment of funds, will only aim at producing a dead uniformity which will kill personality of the States. Let us not forget that India is federation by choice, India is a country where we are respecting the distinct personalities of States. Each State of the Union has a personality of its own, the flavour of its own, the taste of its own. These different tastes and cultures are not at all, as of necesity, in direct conflict with the natural desire of the Union, *i.e.*, the whole country. Therefore, I feel that, in order to preserve these very necesary and natural varieties in the Indian Union, we should see to it that education remains in the hands of the States.

I would in this context quote one story. Many years ago, an Englishman went to a continental country, France. He was an official of the Education Ministry from England and was talking to his counter-part in Paris. They were talking about various things At one point, the French official, said, 'While you and I are sitting here in Paris at the desk of the Education Department, I can tell you right now, at this pointed second, what is happening where in the whole country of France, what subject is being taught, what is the time-table, who are the people teaching the subject. syllabus, etc.'. And the Englishman naturally and very correctly reacted and revolted; he almost collapsed. You can imagine what will happen if, in a country like India with its big size and varieties, there is that kind of uniformity throughout the country.

Education must really cater to different needs, different tastes and different requirements of the people. Therefore, it will be a very dangerous thing if education is made an exclusively Union subject, and I hope that this danger will be eliminated if my friend, after having introduced the

Bill and got his intention and anxiety well expresed, will withdraw this Bill.

In conclusion, I want to say this. I started by saying that I appreciated the anxiety and intention of the mover. But I am unable to persuade myself to agree to his proposal. But then what is the remedy? If you cannot have education as a Central subject, is there any remedy to keeping education as it is in the State subjects? I would suggest that one remedy could be to make education a Concurrent subject, so that the Union has some chance, the federal Government has some chance and scope and some more manoeuvreability in regard to finances, laying down certain uniform practices, establishing certain healthy conventions and so on and so forth. You can do that if you have it as a Concurrent subject and not exclusively as a State subject.

From this angle and the arguments that I have advanced earlier in my speech, I feel that I must oppose this moved by my hon. Friend, Shri Arjun Sethi.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा सस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) . सभापति जी, श्री मेठी साहब ने मदन के सामने जो विधेयक रखा है उस के द्वारा एक बार उन्होंने हम को भी झकझोरा और राष्ट्र का ध्यान इस और आकृष्ट किया। पिछले तीन दिन से हम लोग शिक्षा के बजट पर बहस कर रहे थे और आज माननीय मदन ने उसे पास्ति कर दिया। सेठी साहब की इच्छाओ, आकांक्षाओं और उन की जो भावनाएं है उन की मैं कदर करता हूं। आज सवाल इस बात का नहीं अब होना चाहिए कि शिक्षा राज्य में रहे है या केन्द्र में रहे। सवाल हमारे सामने यह होना चाहिए कि इस का क्वालिटेटिव कंट्रोल कैसे हो, क्वालिटेटिव है इंवाल्वमेंट कैसे हो, आज हमारे सामने आबजेक्टिव यही है। जब कभी सदन में यह विषय आता है तो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि आप वोकेशनलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं, आप बेसिक एजुकेशन की बात करते हैं, करते आप कुछ नहीं है। कल भी मैंने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वोकेशनलाइजेशन और रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग आफ एजूकेशन इन सब मामलों पर हम बहस बहुत कर चुके है और काम बहुत कम हुआ है। और जब यह बात है तो इस को कहने में कोई आपत्ति नही होना चाहिए।

हमारे सामने बहुत सारी समस्याएं आई। देश अगर छोटा सा होता जैसे मावलकर जो ने कहा कि पेरिस में एक आदमी बैठ कर कह रहा था, हो सकता है उस के पास कम्प्यूटर हो जिस के आधार पर वह कह रहा था, लेकिन आप का देश इतना बड़ा है, ढाई हजार किलोमीटर लम्बा और ढाई हजार किलोमीटर चौड़ा है, 57 करोड़ इस की आबादी है दिल्ली में बैठ कर कम्प्यूटर लगाइगा भी तो शायद 6 लाख स्कूलों को एक कम्प्यूटर फीड नही कर पाएगा। हम चिन्तित इस बात से हैं कि राज्य स्तर पर शिक्षा का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है उसकी मदद दें और एफेक्टिव ढंग से मदद दे। केवल बातों से मदद नही करें, ठोस रूप में मदद करें। सदन ने देखा कि हम ने जो वादा किया था और अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में भी हमारी पार्टी ने जो वादा किया था उस को पूरा करने की और हम ने कदम बढ़ाया है। राज्य को शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता थी। 1971–72 में हम ने करीब 30 हजार शिक्षक दिए। 1972–73 में 30 हजार शिक्षक दिए और 1973–74 में भी हम ने राज्यों को लिखा है कि आप 30 हजार शिक्षकों की बहालो के लिए तैयारी कर लीजिए। इस के बाद भी हम आप को और शिक्षक देने जा रहे हैं।

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

आज सारे देश मे सेंट्रल सेक्टर, स्टेट सेक्टर और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज से ले कर प्राइमरी स्कूल तक की शिक्षा पर करीब करीब 11 सौ करोड रुपया हम सालाना खर्च कर रहे है। करीब 30 लाख हमारे पास शिक्षक है। सौ के आस पास विश्वविद्यालय हो गए है। 35-36 हजार के ऊपर हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूल हमारे हो गए है। इसलिए हम ने कदम आगे बढाया है, यह हम मान कर चलते है। अब जरूरत सिर्फ इस बात की है कि क्वालिटी कैसे बढाई जाय। इस के लिए मैं सदन को यह सूचना देना चाहूंगा कि हम ने केन्द्र मे जो एक नेशनल कौंसिल आफ एजूकेशनल रिसर्च एण्ड ट्रेनिंग की स्थापना की है वह अब अपने टेक आफ पोजीशन मे आ गई है और राष्ट्र के स्कूलो को एक सूत्र मे बाधने की क्षमता उस ने अपनी पैदा कर ली है। बहुत सारे स्कूलों की किताबे हमे जमा करनी थी, स्कूलो मे साइस किट बिल्डिग कैसे हो इस की चिन्ता करनी थी। इन तमाम चीजो के लिए हमे बहुत कुछ करना था। उसमे अभी खामिया हैं। लेकिन जो हमारी एन० सी० आर० टी० है, वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान मे ही नहीं, ऐशिया के ऐसे सस्थानों में है, जिसको देखने के लिये लोग देश-विदेश से आने लगे है। हम ने सारे देश के कालिजों की किताबो को मगाया है, प्राइमरी से लेकर हायर सैकण्डरी तक, उन का विवेचन किया है और जो किताबें और किताबों के कन्टेन्ट्स राष्ट्रीय हित मे नही थे, उन को हम ने एलिमिनेट करने की कोशिश की है। सदन को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि एन० सी० आर० टी० ने अनेकों किताबे छापी है और छाप रहा है— एक-एक स्टेट मे 20 लाख से 30 लाख तक किताबे छपने लगी है—यह हमारा एक कदम है।

17 00 hrs.

इस के साथ ही हमारे पास 4 रिजनल कालिजिज आफ़ एजूकेशन है जो इस काम मे मदद करते है। हम ने यह देखा कि हम केन्द्र से जो सर्कुलर राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा सचिवों को भेजा करते थे कि हमारी अमुक अमुक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करो, उस का बहुत अच्छा परिणाम नही निकलता था, सिर्फ चिट्ठी लिखना या सर्कुलर भेज देना इफेक्टिव नही हो रहा था। इस लिये अब हमारे आफिसर राज्य के मुख्यालय मे जाते है, वहा के आफिसरों से बातचीत करते है, हम लोगों ने भी जाना शुरू कर दिया है और उन के साथ बैठ कर राज्य की जो स्थिति है, उस के ट्रुथ को जाचने की कोशिश करते है, आन-दी-स्पाट डिसीजन करते है, यह प्रदेश कितना पिछडा हुआ है और इस को कितनी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, उस का निर्णय करते है फिर उस को पस्यू करते है। इतना ही नही अफसरों का आदान-प्रदान, शिक्षा अधिकारियों का अदान-प्रदान भी हम ने शुरू कर दिया है। नेशनल स्टाफ कालिज की स्थापना हम करने जा रहे है और हमने यह फैसला भी किया है कि ग्रास-रूट-लेवल पर जो आफिसर्ज इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन मे एक्टिव हों, इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन कर रहे हों, उन्हे एक जगह पर एकत्रित कर के समझाया जाय कि केन्द्र क्या सहायता दे रहा है या केन्द्र आप के लिये क्या करना चाहता है या क्या कर रहा है।

हम ने यह भी सोचा है कि प्रत्येक जिले से जिला शिक्षा पदाधिकारी या जिला निदेशक (शिक्षा) को भी बुलाया जाय, उनका सेमिनार कराया जाय और उनके साथ बैठ कर जो वस्तु स्थिति है, फील्ड की जो स्थिति है उसका ज्ञान हम को होना चाहिए। अब हम केवल सर्कुलर मे विश्वास करने वाले नही है। अतः हम ने यह सोचा है कि इन लोगो को जो फील्ड में काम करते है . . . .

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : सेमिनार कब तक आयोजित किये जायेंगे ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हम ने शुरू कर दिये हैं । मैं वर्मा जी को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि एन०सी०ग्रार०टी० में हम ने जो डेवेलपमेंट किये हैं, जो किट्स या किताबें बनी हैं उनका ज्ञान हमारे जिला शिक्षा पदाधिकारियों को होना चाहिए। जब तक वे यह नहीं जान लेते हैं कि ये किट्स किस के लिये बनी हैं, क्यों बनाई गई है, तब तक काम नही चलेगा, सर्कुलर से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है । ग्रतः उन लोगों को हम ने बुलाना शुरू कर दिया है, सेमिनार कराते हैं, उनसे पूछते हैं कि बतलाइये ग्राप की क्या डिफिकल्टीज़ है, ग्राप की डिफिकल्टीज़ का निवारण कैसे कर सकते है ? इस तरह का फैसला हम ने लिया हैं ग्रौर इसको शुरू कर दिया है ।

जहा तक क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल ग्रौर डेवेलपमेन्ट का सवाल है, बिना पैसे के क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल नहीं हो सकता है । सारे देश का खर्चा, जिसे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने ग्राज बतलाया था—1100 करोड़ रुपये रेकरिंग ग्रौर नान-रेकरिग सब मिला कर हैं । लेकिन योजना ग्रायोग ने हमें ग्राश्वासन दिया है—ग्रगर किसी प्रकार की ऐसी कैलेमिटी न ग्राई, जो देश पर किसी तरह से थोप दी जाय, जैसी सन् 1971 में थोपी गई थी, तो हम शिक्षा पर सवा गुना प्रति वर्ष खर्च करने जा रहे हैं । सिर्फ प्राइमरी एजूकेशन के सप्लीमेन्ट, कम्पलीमेन्ट ग्रौर डेवेलपमेन्ट के लिए 225 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे है । ग्राप के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं, इस सदन के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं, इस राष्ट्र के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं वे कम है, फिर भी उस में काट कर ग्रगर, हम 225 करोड़ रुपये सालाना खर्च कर सकें, जिसका ग्रीन सिगनल हमें योजना ग्रायोग से मिल चुका है तो हम बहुत कुछ कर सकेंगे ग्रौर सच्चे दिल से करेंगे, ईमानदारी से करेंगे—इसमें ग्राप को ग्रविश्वास नहीं होना चाहिए ।

सभापति जी, जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है—ग्रगर हमारी पार्टी को ग्राप यहां से हटा दीजिये ग्रौर सिर्फ सामने वाले माननीय सदस्यगण इसके लिये वोट करें तो वे ही इस को वोट-डाउन कर देंगे । क्योंकि यह सैन्ट्रल सब्जैक्ट नहीं होना चाहिये ग्रौर सैन्टर का मकसद भी पावर कन्सन्ट्रेशन नहीं है । मै यह स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूं कि केन्द कभी भी नहीं चाहता कि पावर को कन्सेन्ट्रेट कर के रखा जाय या केवल इसी सदन में इसके लिये पावर रहे—ऐसा सरकार नहीं चाहती है ।

श्री सामन्त जी ने भी एक बिल इस सदन में फ्लोट किया हुग्रा है कि शिक्षा कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में ग्राये या नहीं ग्राये । जब वह ग्रालरेडी फ्लोटेड है, तब मैं नही समझता कि पुन: एक दूसरा बिल भी उसी तरह से भेजा जाय, उस पर भी विचार मांगे जायं । परन्तु सेठी जी की भावना की मैं कद्र करता हूं ग्रौर चूकि दो-तीन दिन यहां पर इस मंत्रालय पर बहस चल रही थी, जो कुछ हमने कहा है, उसके ग्रलावा हमारे पास ग्रौर कोई नई योजना नहीं है, जिसे सदन का सहारा लेकर ग्रनाउन्स करूं, जितना हम ने कल ग्रौर ग्राज में ग्रनाउन्स किया है, उसको इम्पलीमेन्ट करने की शक्ति सदन प्रदान करे ग्रौर हम पर ग्रंकुश भी रखें—यह मै जरूर चाहूंगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में सेठी साहब से विनीत निवेदन करूंगा कि सदन में जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं, उस भावना को देखते हुए ग्रौर सरकार की जो लाचारियां हैं—सामन्त जी का एक बिल पहले से फ्लोटेड है—उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, सेठी साहब कृपापूर्वक इसे वापस लेंगे—ऐसी मेरी धारणा है ग्रौर मैं चाहूंगा कि वे उठ कर कहे कि वे इसे वापस लेते हैं ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I am very thankful to the hon. members who have participated in the discussion on

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

this non-official Bill and advanced their arguments for or against it. Whatever be the grounds adduced, most of them have opposed it. The point is that today the problems of education are so acute that unless we do something immediately and urgently to solve them, our country cannot as a whole be in a happy position.

Shri Mavalankar while speaking advanced some arguments. I had mentioned only two reasons to make education a Central subject in the statement of objects and reasons. But while speaking at the introductory stage, I advanced a number of points in support of it. One is the national integration of the country as a whole. Another is the economic, social and political goal which we envisage to be achieved in the best interest of our country.

So, the objectives I have enumerated are not these two only. There are a number of objectives. Unless we achieve those objectives, it is very, very difficult to sustain or preserve the unitary character of our nation as a whole. My friend Shri Krishnan form the DMK said that Tamil Nadu has done such and such things. It is true they have done something towards development. It is well and good. But looking to the other States my submission would be that if such kinds of development could be made by the other States in the Indian Union, certainly it would be for the best interests of our country.

Our esteemed Deputy Minister of Education, Shri Yadav, has also enumerated some of the steps which the Government is envisaging or is taking for the betterment of the country. I am glad to hear it from the hon. Deputy Minister and I am grateful for his presence and his participation in the debate.

I want to submit before the House what our Prime Minister has said, while she was speaking on the occasion of the 25th year of India's tryst with freedom, from the ramparts of the Red Fort. I would like to quote her words. She said:

> "The States have not got enough talent to run the higher education. The subject of education should be a concurrent subject with the Centra having an agency of its own."

She further asked a question, "Have the full possibilities of the present system of education been fully brought out? With laxity everywhere, it has not been."

> "Education is meant to develop the best in the personality of the taught and giving it a biological sense of adaptability to the socio-economic milieu and not for inculcating this ism or that ism"

So, this is the main problem which our educational system is facing today. Unless our goal is clear, our system of education cannot improve. Without bringing politics in all these important subjects, if all the States or if all the Members here join in this endeavour and participate and work together, certainly the problem before us could be solved in no time.

Lastly, I submit that after our Deputy Minister's assurance to improve the quality of education and to do something immediately for the betterment of the educational system. I wish to seek the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to Shri Arjun Sethi to withdraw his Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(SUBSTITUTION OF ARTICLE 335)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I wish to bring before this House the amendment to Article 335 of our Constitution with the hope that our Hon. Minister would agree to the proposal of my Bill. I know he is a very broad-minded and progressive minister There are very few Minister like him at the Centre with such a quality. I hope that he will accept my proposal.

17.16 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER *in the Chair.*]

My proposal is that for article 335 of the Constitution, the following article shall be substituted, namely:—

"335(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, twentyfive per cent of the vacancies in services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State shall be reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Schedu ed Tribes

(2) The vacancies reserved under clause (1), which cannot be filled due to non-availability of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in a particular year, shall be carried forward and added to the normal reservations during the subsequent two years:

Provided that the number of normal yearly reserved vacancies together with reserved vacancies carried forward from the previous years in the aforesaid manner shall not exceed 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in any recruitment year.

"(3) In this article, unless the context otherwise requires, 'the State' includes the Central Government and the Legislature of each of the States' Union territories, all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India or co-operative societies or companies registered or set up under an Act of Parliament or of a State Legislature and are financed wholly or partly by Government of India or a State Government or by any local authority."

also want to read the objective of this Bill.

"Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins upon the State *inter alia* to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The existing article 335 of the Constitution which stipulates that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State is quite inadequate in the context of proliferation of industrial undertakings, cooperative societies and expansion of commercial activities of the State. The present Bill seeks to make good this deficiency."

Sir, this Bill seeks protections to the downtrodden, suppressed and exploited classes. Once they were denied the right of education, right of worship, right to enter into public places, and they were never granted the use of public roads, public wells, public burial ground, right from the puranic period. Now I want to say something about the historical background of the society. I do not want to go into the legal points of this Bill. But, I want to deal with the economic and

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

social aspects of this Bill. If I explain the background of the past, nobody should misconstrue my intention that I make this mention to hurt the feelings of others, those who believe in casteism. One may pose a question as to why a special treatment is needed to the low caste people. Historically a deliberate fraud had been committed on those people by high caste Hindus for their selfish ends and to keep those suppressed classes as slaves for ever. They were considered as untouchables. The puranas and the socalled sacred books, instead of teaching in terms of cooperation, equality and fraternity, they instigated the message of hatred, anti-brotherhood and anti-humanitarianism.

These untouchables were advised to serve sincerely the people of high position. Otherwise, they were not entitled to salvation. They never got an opportunity to think even of fresh food and pure water. They were asked to be satisfied with rotten food and dirty water which could not be touched by animals. One may come forward to ask why could not they revolt against this sort of injustices done to them. The simple reason was that they were made to believe the superstition and the supreme power of God. Even in Gita we could find the voice of the God himself saying, "The four castes created by me accordding to quality and merit."

Right from the puranic period till now in the modern age, caste system plays an important role in all walks of life.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said:

"In the caste system the division of labour is not spontaneous and natural but it is a hierarchy Caste has killed public spirit. Caste has destroyed the sense of public charity. Caste had made public opinion impossible. There is no sympathy for the deserving. There is no charity for the needy. There is charity but it begins with caste and ends with caste."

Dr. G. S. Ghurye says:

"The low caste person had no civil or religious rights. If he tries to hear the Vedic text, he shall have his ears filled with molten tin or lac; if he recites the Veda, his tongue shall be cut off and if he remembers it, he shall be made dismembered. If he assumes a position of equality, conversing or going along the road, he shall receive corporal punishment."

These were the main factors for the backwardness, and illiteracy of Harijans and they could not compete with others either politically or economically or socially. Very many social reformers tried to attack the evil roots of the caste system, but failed. The miseries of these people were rapidly increasing and their socio-economic and political fortunes were diminishing. Due to the earnest services of Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar in the north and of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy and Arignar Anna and the self-respect movement in the south, a feeling of confidence was created in the minds of the Harijans. They were named as Harijans by Gandhiji.

Some of the leaders from their own community identified themselves as the protectors of their interests and took part in the national and social movements and rose to the occasions. After August 1947, though the Harijans and Adivasis could not taste the fruits of independence, they sincerely believed that their long-cherished hopes and aspirations would be fulfilled. Meanwhile there was a public demand for voting rights for those who completed 21 years irrespective of their caste, creed religion etc. The Constitution Assembly had detailed discussions about the right of vote at the age of 21 for all. Naturally, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people also have the right of voting now and they have been given the right to make their own choice. In a democratic country like ours, voters are considered as masters on the eve of the elections. That section which was fighting to live in the society has become a force in Indian politics.

willingly or unwillingly the circumstances compelled the then Government, the present Government to do some service, at least lip service, to those suffering masses.

In articles 46, which comes in the Chapter on Directive Principles of the Constitution, this has been incorporated Article 335, for which I have now brought forward an amendment, gave some hopes to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What made me bring an amendment to this article? Though there was constitutional obligation on the part of the Government, yet the rights of these people were deliberately neglected.

Let us see what Shri Elayaperumal, who was a chairman of a Commission on this subject, stated about Plan programmes.

> "It is highly regrettable that in spite of almost two decades of planning for National Development of this country, the Government and the Planning Commission have miserably failed to work out such a concrete policy or even a policy Resolution for the purpose. There is no doubt that our Five Year Plans contain a number of relevant points of a sound social philosophy which could clearly mean a definite planning for social reform of the type envisaged. But if we assess the social content of the various development programmes and public policies, it will be clear that there has been a deliberate dodging of the fundamental issues....But the Government and the Planning Commission have failed to work out any concrete plan according to these professions. There is a complete lack of planning aproach to social change."

This was quoted by Shri Elayaperumal in his report.

In the same way, it was confessed by the Central Government leaders that the Five Year Plans failed to achieve its goal. Then you can imagine the position about the development programme for this section. Very very meagre amounts were given for the welfare activities of these people. At the same time, these amounts were allotted in a very arbitrary way. In the three Five Year Plans, the total amount allotted by the Central Government was Rs. 15.190 crores. Out of this the amount allotted for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is only Rs. 72.46 crores, which comes to only 0.48 per cent. In the Fourth Plan the amount mentioned was Rs. 141.14 crores. But the Central Government have so far spent only Rs 78.48 crores, even though the Fourth Plan is coming to an end.

Coming to employment opportunities, different States adopt different methods for reservation according to their convenience. I will mention some figures for the different States which will be very revealing. The figures are: Andhra Pradesh 14 per cent, Assam 6 per cent, Bihar 14 per cent, Gujarat 7 per cent, Kerala 9 per cent. Jammu and Kashmir 8 per cent Madhya Pradesh 13 per cent, Maharashtra 6 per cent. Mysore 13 per cent. Orissa 16 per cent, Punjab 23 per cent, Rajasthan 17 per cent, Tamil Nadu 18 per cent, West Bengal 20 per cent, UP 21 per cent and so on. No uniform procedure has been adopted by the States. I want to know from the Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to instruct the State Government's to follow uniform policy in this matter.

Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments keep in mind the Directive Principles of the Constitution when they make reservations in the matter of recruitment or promotion. For example, take LIC. The percentage of representation as on 31st March 1971 was as follows: Class I officers 0.13 per cent, Class 2 0.16 per cent, Class 3 1.24 per cent and Class 4 14.3 per cent. At the same time, they have appointed some officers on a temporary basis. The percentage there is: Class 1 nil; Class 2 nil; Class 3 1.4 per cent and Class 4 25 per cent.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

In the same manner, the position in Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings, as on 1970, is as follows: Class I officers 0.5 per cent; Class II officers 0.77 per cent; Class III employees 5.2 per cent; and Class IV employees 80.06 per cent—a majority of them here are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; this is what the Central Government or any Government entrust such type of work to Scheduled Caste people.

I want to quote the position in the nationalised banks also. Some banks never appoint Scheduled Caste people. I know this because I am an ex-employee of a bank; I know the difficulties of the Scheduled Caste people; they find it very difficult to join banks. They, of course, conduct examination, But it is a farce. The position here is; Dena Bank 'nil'; Allahabad Bank 'nil'; Indian Bank 'nil'; Bank of Maharashtra 'nil'; Indian Overseas Bank 'nil'; Central Bank of India 0.08 per cent; Punjab National Bank 0.5 per cent; Bank of Baroda 0.03 per cent; United Commercial Bank 0.05 per cent; Canara Bank 0.1 per cent; the United Bank of India 0.23 per cent. It is something like this

There are 103 public undertakings in our country run by the Government. But no Scheduled Castes man has been appointed as Class I officer here; I mean, as head of any institute or institution.

Why not get the particulars from the other government departments as well as State Governments and other banks? This is what is happening in our country.

From this data you can very well understand how the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are being neglected in the Central services. Public undertakings, private collages in the case of appointments cooperative societies, quasi-financial institutions and other industrial units, owned by big people, never have a soft corner in their hearts to help this suppressed class—suppressed for centuries. Private industries owned by high caste people appoint their own men. That is why I want that the cooperative societies or companies and other financial institutions, financed by the State Government or Central Government or local boards should be brought under the purview of this Amendment. If the Government is sincere in the matter of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, the industrial licences should not be given unless they implement the terms of the proposed amendment.

In all parts of the country wherever you go, big monopolies or small persons who can invest Rs. 1 or 2 crores or Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs appoint their own men. That is why I want that there must be some change, so that the agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may get some employment opportunities in the industries. So far as Scheduled Caste and Schedulel Tribe people are concerned, all are agricultural labourers. We all talk about removal of disparity and abolition of feudal order. Agricultural labourers are getting a very meagre amount. In some places they do not get cash, they get foodgrains which are generally unfit for human consumption. They work 20 hours in a day putting a hut in the field of their masters According to the 1961 census—I could not get the latest Census figures—, the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 6,45,11,313. Out of this, 3,03,36,615 are workers of which 2,19,03,360 are involved in agriculture. All are agricultural labourers. They are suffering actually and theirs is an endless suffering. Discrimination prevails in the rural areas mostly because of the existence of the feudal system in the villages. Unlike the industrial labour. the agricultural labour belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has no right to speak against the commands of their masters. They are still being treated as animals. You know the atrocities committed on Ha-

rijans in various places of this country are increasing day by day. The most affected persons are the labourers involved in agriculture. Therefore, if we are really honest and sincere in the emancipation and upliftment of the Harijans and the Adivasis and protect them against the atrocities and injustices done to them in the fields of economic and social status, recruitment and promotion, I request the House, particularly, the ruling Congress to support by Bill and pass it.

Before I conclude, once again I want to make a submission about the present position. This Government could not keep up the undertakings and assurances given in the Constitution to the people cf the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They were pushed back in order not to allow them to enjoy the results of development. if at all anything is happening in this country. Culpable crimes continue to be committed on them and on account of this, many people are rendered homeless, jobless and become orphans. Brutal killings normally take place Raping of Harijan women is common. Same way, all sorts of atrocities are committed on them. In spite of all these atrocities, these pitiable people could not get out of this ghetto because they have no livelihood except that: They mainly depend at the mercy cf the landlords and the high-caste people living in the villages. They live amidst perpetual fear and tyranny The agricultural labour cannot claim any right to live. If they can have their livelihood in vocations other than agriculture, they may have the chance of escaping through all these sorts of crimes.

All industrial units, big or small, are owned by non- Harijans. The Government sector also refuses to oblige the Harijans. The Harijans have no means to start any industry of their own like others. Where will they go because they have to fight for their own livelihood and other things?

Therefore, I conclude by saying that 25 per cent of the reservations should be made for them in all Departments including the co-operative sector, Industrial Finance Corporation and other private industries which are enjoying financial assistance from the banks and other Government Departments. Dereservation should not be made at any cost. All industrial units whether Private or public, including the co-operative sector should made reservation according to the proposed amendment, to bring about a socio-economic equality between man and man.

I conclude by requesting the Government and the House to support my Bill.

श्री शम्भू नाथ (सैदपुर) : यह ठीक है कि यह बिल विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से आया है। चूंकि यह एक असलियत है कि इसलिये इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये मुझे मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। यह जो संविधान है इसमें आर्टिकल 335 रखा गया है। इसके वर्डिंग्ज को मैं आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

"The claims cf the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union cr of a State."

शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये उस समय जो बात कही गई, वह उस समय कुछ जंचती थी, कुछ उचित मालूम होती थी। इस अवधि में सरकार की तरफ से बराबर यह कोशिश रही है कि पिछड़े हुये लोग ऊपर उठें। जितना काम होना चाहिये था, उतना तो नहीं हुआ, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुये लोगों की काफी तरक्की हुई है। इसलिये आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद आज इस वातावरण में यह देखना है कि जिस वर्डिंग

[श्री शम्भूनाथ]

में आर्टिकल 335 है, क्या उसको मेनटेन करना चाहिये या नहीं ।

इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि इस देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था ऐसी रही है कि जहां वर्ग विशेष या जाति विशेष की बात आ जाती है, तो सारा गुण और सारा हुनर पीछे रह जाता है । यह मनोवृत्ति समाज में बराबर पहले से चली आ रही है और आज भी वह पायी जाती है । इसलिये इस वातावरण में हमको यह देखना है कि आर्टिकल 335 का जो वर्डिंग है, क्या उसमें चेंज करना लाजिमी है या नहीं ।

आज समाजवाद का नारा दिया जा रहा है और कई तरह की मनोवृत्तियां समाजवाद में पायी जाती हैं । कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं, जो आउटराइट बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ कहते हैं कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग बराबर बैठने वाले हो गये, उनको हर तरह की फैसिलिटी दी जा रही है, उनको रिजर्वेशन क्यों दिया जाये । कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो हृदय से चाहते है कि जब तक इस देश में सबसे पिछड़ा समाज बराबरी का हक नहीं पायेगा तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है, देश में मजबूती नहीं हो सकती है, देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है । कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो ऊपर से तो बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव बनते हैं, लेकिन उनके मन में कलह और द्वेष बना रहता है । इन कारणों से यह सारे का सारा मसला खटाई में पड़ रहा है ।

मुझे जाती तौर पर मालूम है कि गृह मंत्री, श्री मिर्धा, के मन में हरिजनों के प्रति बड़ी पीड़ा है । वह बराबर महसूस करते हैं कि उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है—वह राजनीतिक हो, सामाजिक हो, आर्थिक हो, या किसी भी प्रकार का हो । मुझे मालूम है कि वह चाहते हैं कि उनके साथ इन्साफ हो । जब इस तरह का वातावरण सारे समाज में फैला हुआ है, तो इस बारे में ईमानदारी से सोचने की आवश्यकता है ।

उस समय कांस्टीट्यूशन में एफिशेंसी को आधार माना गया और कहा गया कि अगर इन वर्गों में योग्यता होगी, तो इन्हें नौकरी दी जायेगी । यह भी कहा गया कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ऐसे ही कैसे छोड़ दिया जाये, उसको ढीला कैसे कर दिया जाये । इसी नाम पर हुकूमत में बैठ हुये कई लोग एकदम कह देते हैं कि हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन लूस हो जायेगा, उसमें एफिशेंसी नहीं रह जायेगी, हम कैसे सरकार चला पायेंगे, आदि । लेकिन यकीन मानिये कि आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष के बाद यह कहा जा सकता है कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के जिन लोगों को रेसपांसिबल जगहों पर बिठाया गया, उनमें से 99 परसेंट आदमियों ने—हो सकता है कि एक-आध अपवाद हो—अपना काम किसी से कम अंजाम नहीं दिया है । पिछले दिनों स्ट्राइक हुई, लेकिन चूंकि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के एम्प्लाईज जानते थे कि वह स्ट्राइक गलत है, इसलिये उन्होंने उसमें हिस्सा नहीं लिया । इसलिये आज एफिशेंसी के नाम पर यह कह देना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को सर्विसिज में स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकता है ।

आज भी शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की यह हालत है कि बी० ए० और एम० ए० की डिग्री प्राप्त करने के बाद भी उनको यह साबित करना पड़ता है कि हमने शिक्षा पाई है, हमने डिग्री प्राप्त की है । कांस्टीट्यूशन में दूसरे वर्गों के बारे में "ग्राउन्ड आफ एफिशेंसी" का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है, जैसा कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के बारे में लगाया गया है यह कितनी बड़ी एनामेली है । इस आधार पर हमको समझना है कि आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद शिडयूल्ड कास्ट में वाकई पढ़े-लिखे लोग, र्याप्त

करने लायक लोग, आफिसर्स, पालीटीशन्स और इकोनामिस्ट्स आदि, हुये हैं या नहीं ।

राज्य सभा में पिछले सत्र में सिविल एविएशन पर एक चर्चा हुई । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो लोग कांग्रेस का मंत्रि-मंडल चला रहे हैं, उनको भी स्थिति अच्छी तरह मालूम नहीं है । वह सवाल पूछा गया कि क्या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया में रिजर्वेशन होगा या नही । मंत्री महोदय ने तुरन्त कह दिया कि चूंकि पायलट आदि टेक्निकल सर्विसेज हैं, इसलिये उन में रिजर्वेशन का सवाल ही नहीं उठता । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह की बात उन्होंने कैसे कह दी । बुढ़िया के मर जाने का कोई डर नहीं है, डर यह है कि यमदूत घर देख लेगा । सरकार समाजवाद के नाम पर बराबर कार्पोरेशन बनाती चली जा रही है । बड़ी अच्छी बात है । लेकिन उन कार्पोरेशन्ज की हालत क्या है ? अभी माननीय सदस्य ने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंको की हालत बताई है । वही हालत कार्पोरेशन्ज की है । इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया भी कार्पोरेशन्ज हैं, आटानोमस बाडीज हैं ।

यह सही है कि पायलट की जाब टैक्निकल है, सेफ्टी का सवाल है, उसके लिये ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत होती है । लेकिन यह कह देना कांस्टीट्यूशन के विपरीत है कि चूंकि टेक्निकल जाब है, इसलिये उसमें रिजर्वेशन्स नहीं हो सकता है । सवाल कांस्टीट्यूशन की भावना का है । अगर कोई आदमी क्वालिफाइड है, तो वह इस जाब के लायक है ।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर साल भर में एक बार यहां बहस हो जाती है । उस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस हो या क्लेरिकल जाब्ज हों, आज कहीं भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोटा पूरा नही किया जाता है । माननीय सदस्य ने अभी इ[illegible] ारे मे आंकड़े दिये है । यह बात मंत्री महोदय, सरकार और इस हाउस को मालूम है । हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्ज, जिन के मन में चोर है, जो—मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं—नहीं चाहते कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग सर्विसिज में आयें, वे तुरन्त एफिशेंसी और योग्यता का बहाना पेश कर देते है । आज अन-एम्पलायमेंट का आलम यह है कि अगर एक जगह हो, तो सौ आदमी आते हैं, हजार आदमी आते हे । दूसरी तरफ अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रिजर्व्ड एक जगह का एडवरटाइजमेंट हो, तो कम से कम शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के पचास कैंडीडेट्स आते है । आज-कल पचास का औसत है । लेकिन आज से पच्चीस साल पहले अगर एक पोस्ट होती थी, तो मुश्किल से एक दो [illegible]दमी आते थे । आज पचास आदमियों को डिसक्वालिफाई कर देना मेरी समझ में नही आता है । यह कौन सी विडम्बना है ? कब तक यह विडम्बना चलेगी ?

एक तरफ समाजवाद की बात की जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ आटोनामस बाडीज और कार्पोरेशन्ज के नाम पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाया जा रहा है । अभी दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे मे हमारे साथियो ने बताया कि आज वह बेचारे परेशान हैं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से जी ओ जाता है कि इस इस डिपार्टमेंट मे इस इस तरह से प्रोमोशन होना चाहिए, इस इस तरह से रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए, लेकिन जब इन अधिकारियों से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के एम्प्लाई पूछते हैं कि यह जी ओ जाता है होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास तो नही आया, आप होम मिनिस्ट्री का जी ओ ले आएं । आई ए एस आफिसर कहता है शेड्यूल्ड

[श्री शम्भू नाथ]

कास्ट के कर्मचारी से कि आप होम मिनिस्ट्री का जी ओ ले आए तब हम मानेंगें । यह बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है । आज अपने भाई भतीजे, रिश्तेदार और नातेदारो को नौकरी देने का सिलसिला चल रहा है जिसके कारण उन के साथ जस्टिस नही हो पाती है ।

हमारी सरकार 5 लाख सर्विसेज हर वर्ष देने की बात करती है । बड़ा अच्छा है । हर साल इतने लोगो को काम मिलेगा । 5 लाख ही नही इमसे भी ज्यादा लोगो को सरकार सर्विस दिलाए यह बहुत अच्छा है । लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हू और चाहता हू कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से गौर करे कि आया यह पाच लाख या दम लाख सर्विसेज जो प्रति वर्ष निकलेगी उसमे इसी तरह से शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के साथ अन्याय होगा जैसा अब तक हो रहा है या उसमे काई सुधार होगा ? मै पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार इस तरह सोचेगी । मेरा तो अपना विश्वास है कि इस तरह जो क्वालिफिकेशन और एफिशेंसी के नाम पर इन लोगा के साथ इतना अन्याय होता है उनको दूर नही किया जायगा तो यह देश अब इसको बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नही है । मेरे अपने विचार से सबमें बडी योग्यता तो यह होनी चाहिए कि उस आदमी का लडका अगर डिग्री प्राप्त किए है जिसके पास खाने पीने का सहारा नहीं है तो उस लडके को सबसे पहले नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए बनिस्बत उसके जिसका बाप हर तरह सम्पन्न है । जिसके पास रोजी रोजगार है उस लडके को बाद मे नौकरी दी जाय और उसके लडके को पहले नौकरी दी जाय जिसके पास कोई दूसरा सहारा नही है । मीन्स टैस्ट जब तक इस समाज में नही लागू होगा तब तक शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के साथ सही तरीके से न्याय नही हो सकता है । एफिशेंसी के नाम पर उनके साथ जो अन्याय होता है मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है बराबर उसके बारे मे शिकायतें होती है । एक उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हू जो मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा क्योंकि वह उनके विचाराधीन है, असिस्टेंट सेक्शन आफिसर के पद के प्रोमोशन के लिए लिखापढी दो वर्ष से लगातार चल रही है । कई बार इसको मीटिंग से रख चुके है । लेकिन फाइल ला मिनिस्ट्री से होम मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री सेला मिनिस्ट्री मे आ जा रही है । पहले तो मडारे साहब और बी० एस० मूर्ति साहब इसके लिए हम लोगो की तरफ से चुने गए थे जिसमे मडारे साहब तो गवर्नर हो कर चले गए हैं, मूर्ति साहब रह गए है, वह और सरदार बूटा सिह जी दोनो मिल कर इस को देख रहे हैं । होम मिनिस्टर साहब तो पक्ष मे है कि उस के साथ न्याय होना चाहिए । लेकिन जो वेस्टेड इन्टरस्ट वाले बैठे हुए है, जो मंत्री महोदय को बताते हैं

एक माननीय सदस्य मिसगाइड करते हैं ।

श्री शम्भू नाथ मिसगाइड क्या करेंगे ? इन को मिसगाइड नही कर सकते । अपनी अडचने डालते है । लेकिन चूकि मन्त्री महोदय वाकई मे इन्टेरेस्टेड है, वह जानते है कि उसके साथ इनजस्टिस हुई है, इसलिए वह जस्टिस देना चाहते है । कोई दूसरा होता तो अब तक यह कह देता कि ऐसा करना सम्भव नही होगा और फाइल क्लोज कर दी जाय । मन्त्री महोदय इसमे जस्टिस देना चाहते है । लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि दो दो वर्ष हो गए फाइल बराबर ला मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री मे घूम रही है । मालूम नही क्या होगा ?

सीधी सी बात तो यह है कि जो टैकनिकल सर्विसेज है जहा वाकई मे ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है, योग्यता की जरूरत है, उसमे अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग एफिशेंट नहीं हैं तो उनको एफिशेंट बनाने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की ही है । सरकार ही उसके लिए पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार

है कि उनको उसके लिए एफिश्येंट बनाए। सरकार ने कुछ दूर तक इस जिम्मेदारी को निभाया है। काम्पीटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन जो आई० ए० एस० और पी० सी० एस० के होते हैं उसके जगह जगह पर जो इंस्टीट्यूशन खुले हैं वहां पर कुछ लड़कों के कोचिंग क्लासेज चलते हैं जिसमें उनको कुछ ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ताकि वह इम्तहान में कम्पीट कर सकें। लेकिन जो टैकनिकल सर्विसेज हैं, हजारों की तादाद में जो कारपोरेशन्स हैं उनमें अगर इस तरह की बात आती है तो यह जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की होती है कि उनको एफिश्येंट उसके लिए बनाए। आखिर कौन एफिश्येंट बनेगा? आप एक तरफ तो उनको एफिश्येंट बनाने की कोशिश नही करते, दूसरी तरफ बी० ए०, एम० ए० की डिग्री के बाद भी आप उनको अयोग्य बनाना चाहते हैं और कही अगर सर्विस मिल भी जाये तो जब प्रोमोशन का प्रश्न आता है तब धांधलेबाजी की जाती है, तो आखिर 335 आर्टिकल के तहत यह फ्राड कब तक उनके साथ किया जायेगा, यह मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं। यह बिल्कुल क्लीअर फ्राड हैं कांस्टीट्यूशन के साथ।

आज हर राज्य में तरह तरह के और अलग अलग परसेंटेज निर्धारित हैं। यह भी हमारी समझ में नही आता। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे पहले जब पन्तजी मुख्य मन्त्री थे तो वह चूंकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की प्राबलम्स को जानते थे, इसलिए उन्होने 18 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन उनके लिए किया था उन दिनों में जबकि दूसरी स्टेट्स मे कहीं दस और कहीं बारह प्रतिशत था। आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से भी करीब 15 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया है। दुख इस बात का है जितना हमको कोटा मिला है 25 वर्षों में उसको पूरा करने की दिशा में, सरकार या सरकार के जितने कारकुन हैं वह किस ईमानदारी से, किस भावना से कोशिश कर रहे हैं, सवाल तो इस बात का है। जस्टिस होगी; ऐसी बात है, लेकिन इस जस्टिस को दिलाने के लिए ईमानदारी से, सही भावना लेकर के कोशिश में हैं या नहीं सवाल इस बात का है। अगर आप विवेचना करें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि 25 वर्षों में इस आर्टिकल के नाम पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के साथ बराबर मिस्चीफ किया जा रहा है। खास अनएम्प्लायमेंट हमारी ज्यादा हो रही है, पर खुले आम अधिकारियों को यह कहते हुए शर्म नही लग रही है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग बराबर इसी तरह से हल्ला गुल्ला किया करते हैं। जी० ओ० पर जी० ओ० सरकार की तरफ से जाते है। मैं नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि 25 वर्ष से बराबर आप एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स पास करते जा रहे हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर बराबर सर्कुलेट होते चले जा रहे है। जब कभी भी मौका आता है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का या सवालो के जरिए अथवा किसी मोशन के जरिए जब कभी भी हाउस में बहस होती है तो इस बात पर तवज्जह दिलाई जाती है कि यह कोटा क्यो नहीं पूरा किया जा रहा है? सरकार की तरफ स हमेशा जवाब यह आता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री मे एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स चले गए हैं और एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर का यह आलम है कि आपकी नाक के नीचे दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, वहां उनको पता नही कि कोई आर्डर आया है या नहीं आया है। या तो वह जानबूझ कर ऐसा करते हैं या फिर वाकई में उनके पास नही गया है यह वह जाने। इसी तरह से स्टेट्स में, कारपोरेशन्स मे कही भी चले जायें सभी जगह यही हाल है। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इन हरिजनों को और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगो को न्याय मिलना है और आज यह सरकार समझती है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग इतने शिक्षित हो गए हैं कि अब उनके सामने क्वालीफिकेशन या एफिश्येंसी की कोई खास ऐसी बात नहीं रह गई हैं तो, हम मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करेंगे कि उनको जस्टिस दिलाने के लिए एक लेजिस्लेशन की आवश्यकता है। लेजिस्लेशन

[श्री शम्भू नाथ]

की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि एक तो क्लाग्रर एलैक्टमेंट हो जायगा । जो यह हाव पाव चलता है कि हमारे यहा एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर नही आया है, यह खत्म हो जायगा । साथ साथ लेजिस्लेशन के जरिए कही अन्याय भी होगा तो आज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग जो समर्थ है, न्याय लेने के लिए कोर्ट मे जा सकते है । इस पार्लियामेट में आ सकते है, कही भी जा सकत है, उनको न्याय मिल सकता है । ऐसी हालत मे मैं यह समझता हू कि यह एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर जो 25 वर्ष पहले निकाला गया था, उसका नतीजा अच्छा नही रहा है । अब उनके साथ न्याय करने के लिये, उनके सेफगार्डस के लिये, उनके राइट्स को दिलाने के लिये इस पार्लियामेट मे लेजिस्लेशन पास होना चाहिये और मन्त्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध मे शीघ्र कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ।

इन चन्द शब्दो के साथ मैं मन्त्री महोदय से उम्मीद करता हू कि किन कारणो से— इसका पता उनको है, यदि नही है तो पता लगायें और अच्छी तरह से जाच करे— शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगो को इन-एफिश्येन्सी के नाम पर धोखा दिया जा रहा है, न्याय नही दिया जा रहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Shri Dinesh Joarder. You are on your legs and you will continue on the next day.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 9, 1973/Chaitra 19, 1895 (Saka).

M ,IPND—PMR—183 LS (213)—13- 7-73—1010.